

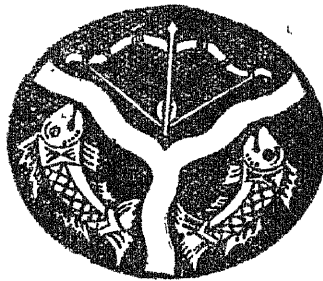
REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
UNITED PROVINCES
1947



ALLAHABAD :
SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UNITED PROVINCES INDIA ,

Printed by P. N. BHARGAVA, BHARGAVA BHUSHAN PRESS, BANARAS.

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NOTE:—Part I of the Report, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the Calendar year 1947. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government and is based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year 1946-47, the land revenue year 1946-47, the agricultural year 1946-47 or the calendar year 1947 according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES 1947.

PART I GENERAL SUMMARY

1. General Political Background

The political canvas was crowded with events as never before in the history of India. The country's long drawn-out struggle for freedom from foreign domination had culminated in the Quit India campaign in 1942 and 1947 saw the achievement of the national goal in the passing out of the British from the land. His Majesty's Government's statement of December 6, 1946, interpreting the British Cabinet's scheme of May 16, had constituted the first serious attempt towards a solution of the constitutional impasse in India. Its acceptance by both the Congress and the Muslim League promised to pave the way for an agreed settlement of what had till then appeared to be an entirely baffling problem. The December statement, which had suggested a grouping of provinces, carried within it the germs of Pakistan and the Congress and Muslim League acquiescence in the statement virtually set the seal on the League proposals for vivisection of the country. Events thereafter followed one another in quick succession. His Majesty's Government's statement of February 20, the recall of Lord Wavell, the abortive Gandhi—Jinnah talks, Lord Mountbatten's un-successfull effort for a United India, His Majesty's Government's June 3 plan to transfer power to two Governments in the country by August 1947, and finally the Royal Assent on July 18 to the India Independence Bill formed the principal milestones during the year in the country's progress from subjection to emancipation. The Independence celebrations on August 15, heralding as they did the birth of a free nation, were marked, notwithstanding the surrounding difficulties, with unprecedented enthusiasm and rejoicing and unfolded a new vista with opportunities for constructive service to the country in different spheres.

The change over to Independence did not, however, turn out to be peaceful and the creation on a communal basis of two sovereign states in one country was calculated to prove a highly disturbing factor. It caused immediately the division of the homogeneous provinces of Bengal and the Punjab resulting in the disastrous consequences which followed it—widespread disturbances and, in particular, the terrible destruction of life and property suffered by thousands of peaceful and law-abiding people. Vast masses of humanity, especially in the Punjab and the

North-West Frontier Province, were uprooted from their hearths and homes. And the resultant two-way traffic between India and Pakistan carried with it all the miseries and hardships following from the partition of the country on communal lines. The influx of non-Muslims from Pakistan to India and the efflux of Muslims from India to Pakistan took place on a scale never before witnessed in History and presented unprecedented problems to Government. Communal rancour assumed in the process unheard of proportions, leading to the shedding of much innocent blood and making the refugee problem all the more complex and difficult. A wave of disorders swept far and wide, added to which the economic situation with its shortage of commodities, black-marketing and inflated prices, posed yet another obstinate problem. The tempo of difficulties kept increasing till round about August 15. Thereafter, some of them, especially the general communal tension, registered a progressively descending curve, notwithstanding the Juna-gadh, Kashmir and Hyderabad problems. Meanwhile the Constituent Assembly, which the popular will had already brought into being, continued to proceed with the task of hammering out a constitution for a free India.

2. Provincial Survey.

The Congress had now been in power in the province for exactly three quarters of an year but because of the difficult legacy of the past it had not been able to do as much constructive work as it could otherwise have done. The same conditions continued till about the middle of 1947. The departure of the British from India on August 15 of the year, however, provided the Ministry with the much-needed opportunity for serving the people. But freedom, as usual, came accompanied by troubles and complications. During the earlier part of the year, communal unrest and tension stalked the province, thanks to the hatred generated by the two-nation theory. The latter part from about mid-August saw the unhappy fruits of that theory in the shape of communal clashes and disorders. The influx, with atrocity stories, of distracted refugees in large numbers from Western Pakistan created an enormous problem bearing on the law and order situation in the province and only a ceaseless vigil by the district authorities to locate the trouble spots and trouble makers could keep it within limits. In the course of this vigil, the police recovered a number of bombs, cannons, guns, pistols and other explosive material from unauthorised persons and arrested many a potential mischief-maker in good time to render him innocuous. Nonetheless, communal incidents were a frequent occurrence for some time in a number of districts and developed in several of them into major riots entailing heavy loss of life and property. The lead was given, about the beginning of the year, by a communal riot in the Meerut district

and chief among the places to follow suit were Banaras, Allahabad, Mathura, Pilibhit, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Etah and Jwalapur in the Saharanpur district. Indeed, for a time the situation seemed as if going out of hand but determined efforts for the restoration of normal conditions eventually told and the interlude of communal incidents happily came to an end. The unfortunate happenings in the Punjab and Delhi continued, however, to react adversely for a somewhat longer interval on the maintenance of law and order in the province, particularly in the Western districts. This state of communal excitement was aggravated to a certain extent by the tension resulting from the affairs of the Kashmir, Junagadh and the Hyderabad states. As a result of distrust between the major communities, emigration of Muslims to Pakistan and other places elsewhere also took place and for a while the popular belief held sway that war between India and Pakistan was inevitable. The anxious Dasehra-Id period, nevertheless, passed off peacefully and so did the Moharram festival in all the districts, except a few. The Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated with great eclat in the province on October 2 and the day was proclaimed a public holiday. The labour and food-grains situation continued to be a perennial source of worry both to the Government and the community at large. Strikes or threats of strikes formed a regular feature throughout in practically all walks of life and the scarcity of essential commodities and soaring prices persisted as a real problem, particularly to low-paid and middle class Government servants. The murder of Aung San and his Burmese Ministers evoked widespread condemnation from the intelligentsia throughout the province.

The Congress continued to play a dominant role in the politics of the province. It happened to be the party in office and because of its well-knit organisation and past sacrifices it commanded the whole-hearted support and allegiance of the masses. Still, though in office, it had yet to achieve its ultimate goal, viz. the country's independence. India was still under subjection, though very near attaining her freedom. But while negotiations for a settlement between the Congress and the Muslim League on the one side and Britain on the other were rapidly approaching completion they had also unfortunately the effect of accentuating the differences between Congressmen. The grouping of provinces, contemplated in His Majesty's Government's statement of December 6 of the previous year, did not find favour with some of them. While most Congressmen accepted the division of India as unavoidable, a few were critical of their leader's decision. The Forward Blocists even boycotted the Independence celebrations on this account in a number of districts. The Congress Socialists, too, did not for reasons of their own find themselves in harmony with the official Congress policy and decided at a party conference to drop the word 'Congress' from the party appellation and to admit non-Congressmen as party members. Apart, however, from these internal differences, party members, as a whole, busied them-

The
Congress.

selves with preaching Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme, mobilising and strengthening public opinion against the British connection with India and preaching communal harmony in contradistinction to the Muslim League propaganda of communal hatred and distrust. The peace campaign launched by the United Provinces Congress Committee and Muslims in the Province, achieved outstanding success in restoring confidence among the Hindus. Many Volunteer organisations were sponsored in the districts by Congressmen to promote communal concord and, if need be, help the authorities in times of emergency. Congressmen, as a body, extended help to Government in other directions also e. g. grain procurement, foodgrain rationing, eradication of corruption from the public services and refugee relief work.

Communist
Party.

After their election discomfiture the previous year at Kanpur, the Communists kept quiet for a time. But this subdued mood did not last long and by the beginning of 1937 they reverted to their favourite pastime of fomenting trouble in all directions. Industrial labour, railway employees, *kisans*, students, local board employees and even the police all claimed their attention some time or other. Promotion of strikes among workers and of clashes between the *kisans* and *zamindars* formed their stock in trade, irrespective of consequences. Kanpur was the main centre of their activities and here they kept up throughout the year a regular tug-of-war with other political parties to maintain their hold on labour. With this object, they also brought out a Hindi weekly paper entitled *Mazdoor* but it failed to prosper and had to close down after a time. The recognition by Government of the newly started Textile Mills Mazdoor Union at Kanpur further worried them. Communal harmony and refugee relief work were ostensibly their next big preoccupations and though they did take part in the Independence Day celebrations their interest in strikes remained unabated and, trying to take advantage of the rupture in Muslim League ranks, they even made unobtrusive attempts to woo the Muslims to their fold. The May Day was observed by the Party by holding small meetings at which anti-capitalist and anti-*zamindari* propaganda was preached and workers were asked to unite under the Communist flag. Observance of the Basic Demands Day by the Party turned out to be a tame affair and so did its much-boomed All India Textile Workers Conference at Kanpur. Collection of funds to keep the Party machinery going was another big worry with them which they sought to get over by staging plays and exacting a levy of a rupee per plough as subscription from *kisans* in the Azamgarh district.

The Muslim
League.

Communalism formed the corner-stone of all Muslim League politics during the year. The expectation of constitutional changes in the near future had whetted the League's appetite for Pakistan and led in turn to an immense intensification of League activity within the pro-

vince. Meetings, *hartals*, processions, observance of 'days' and enrolment and strengthening of National Guards were the visible manifestations of this activity; the invisible part of it being made up of the secret collection of arms and other lethal weapons for 'defence' purposes. Hatred of Hindus and the Congress was freely incited from the platform and at times the speakers, in their zeal, recalled the glories of the Moghul Empire, propagated the idea that a Muslim could never be friendly with an idol-worshipper and appealed to Muslims to prepare for *jihad*. Communal happenings in Bihar and Garhmuktesar were avidly seized upon and colourful accounts were dished out to excited audiences to whip up the frenzy of co-religionists for Pakistan and prepare them for 'sacrifices' in case Pakistan perchance failed to materialise. 'Islam in danger' served as the mainspring of all League propaganda and every Government measure or order was given a communal hue to alienate the major communities from each other. The creation of Pakistan occasioned great jubilation in League circles and was duly availed of to collect subscriptions of the Pakistan Fund. The partition of Bengal and the Punjab had, however, a damping effect on the Leaguers which some of them in this province talked of offsetting by yet another, and a miniature, Pakistan composed of the Rohilkhand and Meerut or the Rohilkhand and Lucknow Divisions. The creation of Pakistan, moreover, having brought the provincial League circles face to face with realities gradually resulted in a decline in overt League activity. Simultaneously, a sense of frustration also began to creep in among the Leaguers which was further accentuated by the migration of some prominent leaders from the province to Pakistan. The Independence Day celebrations, however, promised to herald an era of rapprochement between Congressmen and Muslim Leaguers and, notwithstanding the protestations of some League elders, a dissolution of the local branches of the League organisation in the province gradually set in with about a corresponding increase in Muslim membership of the Congress.

3. Communal Situation.

The communal situation provided the biggest headache to Government during 1947. Indeed, for the best part of the year communal conditions in the province were the worst ever witnessed in its history. Communal ill-feeling leading to incidents or riots formed an almost every day feature and there was during the period hardly a district which escaped the ravages of the communal malady. Sensational rumours, such as that arms and other deadly weapons were being collected by members of the two major communities, threats of 'direct action' to Government by communal organisations and public speeches and counter-speeches by the leaders of those organisations—all trying to out do one another in virulence—kept up communal tension between the majority communi-

ties at a dangerously high pitch and led to disorders in many places. The accumulated effect of the Muslim League's propaganda of communal hatred in furtherance of Pakistan during the past several months seemed to have been let loose in all its vigour causing ruin and misery on an unprecedented scale all round. The puniest occurrence was enough to set ablaze the communal fire, and in one district even the defeat of a Muslim League candidate for Chairmanship of a Town Area Committee created for a time a tense situation between the Hindus and Muslims of the locality. Faced with such a situation, the district authorities and the Police passed a very anxious time throughout the year and it was mainly because of their watchfulness and untiring efforts that many communal troubles were nipped in the bud and the province was saved from a general conflagration. The police also recovered in the course of their operations a large number of bombs, cannons, guns, pistols, machine-guns, mortars, etc., mostly from Muslim localities, and several unclaimed parcels from railway stations containing unauthorised lethal weapons. Notwithstanding, however, the ceaseless vigil by the Police minor clashes and serious riots were a common occurrence throughout; chief among the districts to distinguish themselves in this respect being Meerut, Banaras, Allahabad, Mathura, Pilibhit, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Etah and, above all, Jwalapur in the Saharanpur district. Much loss of innocent life and property was caused as a result of the disorders which, generally speaking, were due during the earlier part of the year to the pernicious effect of the Muslim League's Pakistan propaganda and after August 15 to reactions to the disturbances in the Punjab, Delhi and Bharatpur and the harrowing tales of Muslim atrocities brought in by non-Muslim refugees from the West Punjab. A new feature, moreover, of the communal antagonism this year was the throwing out from running trains, despite official precautions, of members of one community by those of the other, besides holding up trains to finish off railway travellers not belonging to the assailant's community. This, taken with the change in the political set-up, had quite a panicky effect on Muslims in general and resulted in the migration for a time of a number of Muslim families to nearby Muslim states and other safer places. Widespread police and troop dispositions, however, restored normal conditions in due course. The anxious *Holi* and *Dasehra* periods passed off peacefully on the whole and so did the *Bakrid* festival, thanks to the commendable good sense shown by the Muslims in abandoning cow sacrifice in a number of places. Another redeeming feature of the general communal situation was that in the Mathura district, which was one of the worst communally-affected districts, the Hindus on two occasions gave protection to Muslims when the latter were attacked by members of the opposite community from outside. Similarly, while serious rioting was going on at Jwalapur in the Saharanpur district a meeting of about 600 Hindus and Muslims was held at Deoband, not very far away in the

same district, at which both the communities pledged themselves to live peacefully and help each other in the event of trouble.

The Madhe-Sahaba controversy on the occasion of *Barawafat* caused, as usual, a mild flutter among the Shias and Sunnis giving rise to a tense inter-sectarian situation for a time and a few minor clashes between the two communities at Agra and Bareilly.

4. Press and Public Opinion.

In general keeping with the rapid progress of political events, both press comments and public opinion tended to take on a marked communal complexion during the earlier part of the year. The gulf between the Congress and the Muslim League objectives regarding the future Indian constitutional set-up was tending to grow more and more and this irreconcilability between their viewpoints was reflected more and more in the writings in the Congress and League minded sections of the press. His Majesty's Government's statement of policy on December 6 of the preceding year and the Congress and Muslim League's resolutions thereon provided ample scope to them to attack each other. His Majesty's Government's subsequent statement of February 20 was, however, received with satisfaction by all newspapers; the nationalist press envisaging in it an early deliverance of India from the British and the League press the possibility of Pakistan materialising. The disorders in the Punjab about this time following the resignation of Sir Khizr Hayat Khan's Coalition Ministry to make room for a purely League Ministry there, however, gave a fresh lease to communalism, the Hindi section of the press suspecting the new development to be the result of an unholy alliance between British Imperialism and the Muslim League. Otherwise, the question of the partition of India inherent in the February 20 statement continued to form the principal topic of discussion in the entire press on the usual party lines till about the middle of the year. Ultimately, even after the division had been decided upon, party papers could not help trying to put the blame for it on each other. The Gandhi-Jinnah appeal in the midst of the prevailing communal tension for mutual concord, was, however, prominently displayed by all papers and the tone of comments thereon was also generally appreciative. The independent section of the press, moreover, continued to appeal even then for a United India instead of building up 'blocks of hate' all over the country. The failure of the subsequent Gandhi-Jinnah meeting to bring about a last minute Congress-League compromise on the partition issue was vastly regretted by the nationalist press and attributed by it to the League's 'intransigence' and by the League section to the absence of an 'open heart' on the part of the Congress. In such conditions, His Majesty's Government's June 3 plan, preceded as it was by speculation over the Viceroy's journey to London,

was generally welcomed and its unreserved acceptance was, on the whole, advocated. Nationalist Muslim opinion, however, expressed regret that the Plan was calculated to destroy the political unity of the Muslims of the country by dividing them into three areas, viz. India, Eastern and Western Pakistan. The speedy passage of the India Independence Act in the British Parliament tended to whip up the enthusiasm for independence and to a gradual toning down of the communal temper in the country. The achievement of independence was acclaimed by the entire press as a historic event and warm and touching tributes were offered to all those whose efforts and sacrifices had brought the long cherished aspirations of the country to fruition. The post-Independence communal flare up in the Punjab and the reports of brutalities perpetrated on the non-Muslims there were prominently displayed while the subsequent communal slaughters in Delhi and Calcutta were unequivocally condemned. Mahatma Gandhi's fast to restore communal harmony in Calcutta received a good press as also the joint peace appeal issued by the Premiers of India and Pakistan for communal amity in the two Dominions. The events in Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad gave rise to bitter comments in the nationalist press against Pakistan; the situation in Kashmir being described as a state of undeclared war by Pakistan against India. The second session of the Constituent Assembly and the passing by it of the resolution defining the constitutional objective was widely acclaimed in the nationalist and criticised in the Muslim League press. Considerable interest was evinced in the meeting at New Delhi of the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation and the potential role of that organisation in raising the standard of living in Asia was emphasised.

In the context of the constitutional changes in the country, the question of the position of the Indian States received a good deal of publicity and the tendency on the part of some of them to assert their independence was strongly deprecated both in the press and on the platform. Consequently, the subsequent merger of the smaller states and Travancore with the Indian Union was greatly welcomed though the Urdu press still regarded the Congress as hostile to Muslim states and its merger plan as likely to weaken Pakistan.

In the provincial sphere, the proceedings of the Legislature received due notice, special attention being devoted to the Maintenance of Public Order Bill, the Gaon Hukumat Bill and the United Provinces Communal Disturbances Prevention Ordinance. The nationalist press, on the whole, welcomed these measures but the Muslim press was generally opposed to them, particularly to the provision of joint electorates in the Gaon Hukumat Bill. Similarly, Government's decisions to do away with communal representation in the Services and to make Hindi the official language of the province were welcomed by the nationalist and looked

at askance by the Muslim press. Government measures in connection with suppression of industrial trouble at Kanpur were generally well supported and likewise were the provincial budget and its prohibition scheme.

Simultaneously with domestic affairs, the interest of the press in foreign affairs also quickened. International day to day developments were closely followed. Foreign imperialism in Asiatic countries was adversely commented upon and sympathy was expressed with the Indonesians and Vietnamese in their struggle against the Dutch and French domination in Indonesia and Indo-China, respectively. The Urdu press was particularly exercised over Palestine and the United Nations' Palestine Commission's plan for the partition of Palestine was generally condemned. American interest in the European countries, including the Marshall Aid Plan, which one paper characterised as "an American investment against communism," was construed mainly as a move to checkmate the growing Russian interest in those countries and the consequently mounting tension between them was interpreted as a portent of dangerous possibilities not unlikely to lead to a third world war. President Truman's foreign policy, too, was labelled by the press as an improved version of the Monroe Doctrine, being calculated to divide the world into warring sections. The Russian demand on Turkey for a share in the control of the Dardanelles and the American policy of aid to Greece did not meet with approbation in the press. The discriminatory treatment against Indians in South Africa was universally condemned and the United Nations Organisation was blamed for its alleged failure to uphold the principles of the U. N. O. Charter. The Canberra Conference on Japan elicited the comment that Japan should be a concern of the Asiatic countries and that India should oppose her domination by America or Russia. The assassination of General Aung San and his colleagues shocked the entire press and spontaneous sympathy was expressed for the Burmese people in the great catastrophe that thus overtook them. The application of the Atlantic Charter to Burma, later, caused great satisfaction in the press and both Britain and Burma were congratulated on the peaceful realization of Burman aspirations.

A Hindi booklet entitled 'Hindu Kya Karen' (What Hindus should do) by Hanuman Prasad Poddar and printed at the Gita Press, Gorakhpur was proscribed as it offended against section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Securities of Rs. 2000/- each were demanded from the publisher of "Shafaq" and the keeper of the press where it was printed under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

Orders regarding the demand of securities of Rs. 1,000/- each from the keepers of the Shakti Press and the Shukla Press, Unnao were cancelled.

5. Labour Situation.

There were 132 strikes and 2,467 complaints as against 73 strikes and 1,665 complaints, respectively, in the previous year. This could be ascribed, in the main, to the expectation by labour of a fairer deal by a popular Government. Adjudication proceedings were taken up in 119 disputes. The conciliation machinery was expanded, and progressive legislation, *e.g.*, Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, passed.

During the year, 175 new trade unions were registered while registration of 35 trade unions was cancelled. The Trade Union Inspector who was given a six months' training in the United Kingdom before joining his duties made 33 inspections during the year.

Three hundred and fifty industrial establishments submitted draft standing orders for certification to the certifying officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, out of which standing orders for 56 industrial establishments were certified.

The Statistical section of the Labour Department continued to collect, compile and publish statistics regarding cost of living index number, workmen's compensation, labour welfare work, industrial disputes, absenteeism, bonus, trade union, etc. The Labour Bulletin, which had been a quarterly publication, was converted into a monthly from July 1947.

Eighty factories were registered in 1947 and registration of 52 factories was cancelled. The total number of registered factories in 1947 was 1,093 as compared to 1,069 in 1946. Under all the Acts administered by the Provincial Government, 2,957 inspections were carried out as against 4,218 in the previous year. The number of accidents rose to 4,921 as against 4,595 in 1946.

The welfare activities consisting of medical aid, milk distribution, physical culture, recreation, in and out-door games, literary classes, child and maternity welfare, etc., were carried on through the agency of the Labour Welfare Centres.

An important feature during the year was the calling of a Tripartite Conference consisting of the representatives of employers, employees and officers of the Labour department to discuss and settle matters of mutual interest with a view to promoting industrial peace essential for increasing industrial production.

6. Agrarian Problems

This was the second year after the end of the last war but the rise in the prices of staple foodgrains continued as before and the agriculturists maintained the level of prosperity reached by them in the past year.

In the Jhansi and Gorakhpur divisions, however, the crops suffered a somewhat serious damage resulting in depressing the condition of the peasantry there.

The *zamindars* were much perturbed by the scheme for the abolition of *zamindari* while the tenants were jubilant. The former, however, gradually reconciled themselves to it when they recognised its inevitability.

Agricultural labour continued to attract high wages because of inflation. The prices of plough bullocks and agricultural implements also continued to range high.

The Province remained free from any widespread agricultural calamity during the year and there was no noticeable agrarian unrest, although after the introduction of the proposals for the abolition of *zamindari* the *zamindars* lost their former influence over the tenants.

As a result of the continued prosperity of the tenantry rents were promptly paid.

The debt acts greatly benefitted the small proprietors and indebted tenants. But at the same time they tended to restrict rural credit. This restriction of credit was, however, not accompanied by any shrinkage in cultivation. With the protection afforded by these Acts, on the one hand, and the improved paying capacity of the agriculturists, on the other, the latter are likely to be on a sounder economic footing in the post-war period than ever before.

7. Agricultural Conditions.

The monsoon during the year was somewhat of an erratic character. Rainfall during June & August was below the normal and during July in excess of the normal in the majority of districts. In certain areas, the *Kharif* crops were adversely affected as a result of heavy rain and floods during July. Rainfall during the month of September was above the normal in many districts. In some areas, the *Kharif* crops suffered from scanty rain. Rainfall during October was below normal in almost all the districts. Rain during the first week of October proved beneficial for the sugarcane crop and, in general, for the *rabi* sowings, but was harmful for boll formation in the case of the cotton crop. This rain was also beneficial for late paddy, although it caused a slight damage to the standing crop of early paddy as also to its harvested produce lying on the threshing floor. There was practically no rain during November but light showers occurred in the majority of districts during the third week of December. Inadequate rain during these two months somewhat adversely affected the germination and growth of the *rabi* crops, particularly in the *barani* areas.

The agriculturists continued to realize very high prices for their produce. Owing to the high prices of *gur* and sugarcane and a favourable sowing season, the area under sugarcane increased but the area under cotton and its outturn decreased further. The area under wheat registered a slight decrease but outturn showed a slight increase as a result of intensive cultivation.

8. Agricultural Development.

With the advent of responsible Government all efforts were made to produce as much food as possible and the following concessions were allowed to the cultivators:—

(i) Rs. 1,73,000/- were given to the cultivators as interest-free loan for bunding, levelling, layout, clearing of jungles, construction of drainage cuts and embankments.

(ii) Rs. 5.20 lakhs were given as interest-bearing *Taqavi* for the purchase of bullocks, implements and the construction of wells for irrigation. Five hundred and four wells were constructed and as a result of this some 55,000 acres of fresh land were brought under cultivation. Approximately, 10 lakh maunds of improved *rabi* seed and about 2,50,000 maunds of improved *kharif* seed were distributed to the cultivators. In order to add to the mineral resources of the province a total of about 3,73,000 mds. of oilcakes of different kinds was distributed to the cultivators; freight and incidental charges being borne by Government. In addition, 15,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 550 tons of Ammonium Phosphate and 350 tons of bone meal were also distributed as chemical manures. Sanai seed weighing 9,300 maunds was distributed for green manuring. To supplement these manures, nearly 29 lakh maunds of compost on a cooperative basis and 25.15 lakh maunds of compost and urine earth on an individual basis were prepared.

A sum of Rs. 8,790/- was distributed as rewards to cultivators for growing the best *rabi* and *kharif* crops to arouse interest among the cultivators.

In addition to granting the above-mentioned concessions, Government also sanctioned various schemes to help the 'Grow More Food' campaign. These were the:

(i) *Town Refuse Compost Scheme*—The cost of this scheme was met on a 50 : 50 basis between the Provincial Government and the Government of India. Thirty four Municipal Board, Notified and Town Area Committee employees were trained in the method of town refuse composting. Thirty new compost centres were opened. Altogether, 102 centres operated under this scheme during the year under report.

(ii) *Plant Protection Service*—Food worth several crores of rupees is wasted due to the attack of crop pests and diseases. Government, there-

fore, sanctioned the Plant Protection Service to provide expert advice to cultivators to check the infestation of pests and diseases.

(iii) *Horticultural Development Scheme*—This scheme was sanctioned in October 1946 to encourage fruit orchards and to renovate the old orchards. A beginning was made by training the staff to take up this work in the province.

(iv) *Training of farmers' sons*—To enable the younger generation of cultivators to profit by the latest agricultural devices, Government sanctioned a scheme to provide training in improved agricultural methods on various Government farms as well as in the Agricultural School, Gorakhpur.

Research, as an essential factor for any development, was continued both in fields and in the laboratories. Fourteen research schemes remained in operation. These were financed jointly by the Provincial Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee or the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The sugarcane research station at Shahjahanpur, together with its substations at Gorakhpur and Muzaffarnagar, continued to do the valuable work of selection, testing and multiplication of new varieties of sugarcane for the different regions of the province. Detailed studies on the agronomical, physiological, mycological, entomological and chemical aspects of sugarcane were continued, in addition to field trials on the cultivators' fields. The Rice Research Station at Nagina continued to do the useful work of the selection of new varieties of paddy for different tracts of the province.

The Fruit Utilization and Marketing staff of the Garden Section served a very useful purpose by educating the men and women of the province in fruit preservation and canning at various centres. One hundred and fifty four persons were trained during the year.

9. Trade and Industry.

Endeavours were made to concentrate on the implementation of the various post-war industrial development schemes. The number of admissions in almost all the technical institutions increased during the year. The technical and aided institutions continued to impart training to demobilised personnel. Fifteen United Provinces students, sponsored by the Industries Department, received advanced training in scientific subjects abroad. The Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur continued to do useful work. A plaster for making *kachcha-pucca* buildings was evolved; researches on liquid gold and several subjects of industrial importance such as retting of linseed fibre, softening of banana and aloe fibres, etc., etc., were carried on and papers published. The Institute tendered technical assistance and advice to industrialists and young men to start new and expand the old industries. Most of the enquiries were

from oil mills, soap factories, oil refineries, paint and varnish factories, etc. Handloom goods worth about Rs. 15 lakhs were manufactured at the Government production centres and sold through the United Provinces Handicrafts. The woollen schemes operating in the Kumaun division and Najibabad found work for a very large number of spinners. Fifty-three tuitional classes worked during the year and training was imparted through them in weaving, dyeing and printing, leather working, carpentry, wooden toy-making, blanket weaving, paper toy making etc. etc. Investigations on the improvement of Ghani were continued and steps were taken to popularise the improved type of Ghani. Detailed drawings were supplied to interested parties and demonstrations of the improved type of Ghani were arranged. Ghanies were also manufactured by sending trained carpenters to places where wood of the requisite type was available.

An Industrial Adviser at the headquarters of Government was appointed for the planning and development of heavy industries. Investigations with a view to setting up a cement factory were continued and the area around Mirzapur was chosen for setting it up. Investigations were also in progress with a view to setting up a rayon factory, a paper factory and other factories of basic importance. Due to the non-availability of raw materials and chemicals and their high prices, and also transport difficulties, the condition of the major, minor and cottage industries of the province was generally unsatisfactory.

The Commercial Intelligence section continued to advise industrialists on the establishment of industries, availability of raw materials and machinery, etc. etc. Advice on the choice of careers, collection of industrial statistics, control of octroi and terminal tax was also tendered. An industrial survey of certain districts and selected industries was conducted and revision of the United Provinces Commercial Directory was taken in hand.

The Stores Purchase Section received better response than last year from the tendering firms for specified quantities, and running contracts, approximately of the value of Rs. 44.86 lakhs, were arranged for Government and quasi-Government departments. Articles of the value of over Rs. 18 lakhs were released by the Disposals Directorate. In spite of easier market conditions the activities of the section were handicapped by continued controls and transport restrictions. The Industries Department participated in various industrial exhibitions and fairs where the latest methods of manufacture and designs were displayed.

The provincial coal quota for the various industries increased from 680 to 1,200 wagons and was fully distributed. But, owing to the shortage of wagons the coal supply position remained unsatisfactory throughout the year specially in respect of coal dust for brick burning.

A sum of Rs. 20,660/- was sanctioned to various individuals and firms by the Board of Industries with a view to assisting them to set up new small-scale industrial undertakings. The scheme for giving grants to young men for the development of industries was revived and grants aggregating to about Rs. 1,00,000/- were sanctioned. Loans of about an equal amount were also sanctioned by the Loans and Grants Committee.

10. Provincial Finance.

The budget for 1947-48 provided for an estimated revenue of Rs. 40,13,20,000/- and an estimated expenditure of Rs. 40,60,46,000/-. There was thus an anticipated revenue deficit of Rs. 47,26,000/-. The revenue estimate included a total grant of Rs. 847 lakhs from the Government of India for unproductive development schemes including 97 lakhs for certain new Irrigation and Resettlement Schemes; and also provided for a transfer to revenue of Rs. 250 lakhs from the Revenue Reserve Fund mainly to meet heavy expenditure on unproductive development schemes. The budget also provided for an increase in the rate of the Entertainment and Betting Tax. Owing, however, to scarcity of building materials, tools, plant, etc., the revised estimate of expenditure on unproductive development schemes declined considerably with the result that the estimate of the subvention from the Government of India decreased from Rs. 847 lakhs to Rs. 575 lakhs. Also for the same reason, it was found unnecessary to transfer any amount to revenue from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

As a result of the recommendations made by the Pay Committee appointed by Government in 1946-47, the pay scales and rates of dearness allowance allowed to Government servants were revised with effect from April 1, 1947. The immediate result of the adoption of the Committee's recommendations was a net addition to revenue expenditure estimated at Rs. 53 lakhs.

Capital expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,585 lakhs in the original estimates to Rs. 90 lakhs in the revised, mainly because many of the capital projects could not either be proceeded with or the progress in their execution was at best extremely slow on account of non-availability of or difficulty in procuring materials, plant, power and labour. In the original estimates provision was made for expenditure on Supply Schemes but the actual working of these schemes resulted in a net saving which also contributed to the total decrease under Capital expenditure.

A loan of Rs. 2,50,00,000 was contemplated in 1947 but during the course of the year Government decided not to go to the market for this issue.

Owing to the exceptionally good ways and means position of the Government it was not found necessary to float provincial treasury bills,

although a provision of Rs. 5,00,00,000 had been made in the budget for this purpose. A ways and means advance of a nominal sum of Rs. 6,00,000 was, however, taken from the Reserve Bank of India in June 1947 but it was repaid to it in the same month.

An advance of Rs. 2,50,00,000 was taken from the Government of India on 15th November, 1947, for financing the post-war development schemes which carried interest at the rate of $2\frac{7}{8}\%$ per annum and will be repaid to that Government in 1962.

11. Rural Development.

The Rural Development Department continued to function as a separate entity under a Rural Development Officer until May 1, 1947, when it was amalgamated with the Co-operative Department and placed under the control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. This change was effected as part of the general plan to achieve a co-ordinated intensive development of the province and to remove overlapping and wastage of efforts in these two departments having similar objectives. Certain other functions being performed by the Rural Development Department were likewise transferred to other Departments. The Publicity section comprising Radios, Vans and the magazine 'Hal' was transferred to the Information Directorate while the Rural Development Indigenous dispensaries and the village medicine chest scheme were placed under the control of the Chief Inspector of Indigenous Dispensaries, United Provinces.

In conformity with the scheme of re-organization, the post of Assistant Rural Development Officer was amalgamated with that of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Headquarters). In each Revenue district the combined activities of the two Departments were placed under the control of a District Co-operative Officer. Until, however, full staff became available 15 Assistant Registrars and seven Divisional Superintendents were appointed as District Co-operative Officers and the remaining districts were put in charge of non-gazetted District Co-operative Officers selected out of the Co-operative and Rural Development Inspectors.

On the introduction of the new-set-up an intensive Scouting Scheme was launched in the districts, particularly in Deoria, Barcilly, Mathura, Etah and Meerut, where 3,000 Gram Sewak Scouts were fully trained for guiding the villages. The Adult Education Scheme was continued but its re-organization was taken up in consultation with the Education Department with the object of pooling together the resources of the two Departments and of pushing through a co-ordinated intensive plan, with accent on the areas in development blocks. Constructional work was hampered by the scarcity of building material. Allotments amounting

respectively to Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs for Water Supply and Communication facilities in the rural areas were made to districts according to the number of blocks in each district. The tree-plantation drive launched on a province-wide scale during the rainy season of 1947 was carried out successfully. The Faizabad Women Workers' training centre trained 56 women welfare workers who were posted to different districts to help and guide the women-folk of villages. In future, women welfare workers will be trained on the lines of the Kasturba Scheme at Ashrams like those at Sheopuri (Banaras) and Raniwa (Faizabad).

12. Cooperative Movement.

The most important feature of the working of the Cooperative Department was the amalgamation with it of the Rural Development Department. The staff of the latter was merged after necessary training in the former department. The increased strength in the staff gave the much needed fillip to the Cooperative movement and the number of multi-purpose societies registered an increase from 7,000 to 9,532. Over 1,000 Credit Societies of unlimited liability and better-living societies were also converted into multi-purpose societies. The future organisation was also put on a more systematic basis with a view to organising the societies in compact blocks. The Agricultural Seed Stores were fixed as nuclei for the organisation of a network of cooperatives, which will eventually be federated into a union.

The Provincial Cooperative Bank continued to make progress. Its working capital rose from Rs. 54 lakhs to Rs. 62 lakhs and the share capital increased to Rs. 11.40 lakhs.

The Provincial Marketing Federation expanded its activities considerably. It acted as the sole agent for the distribution of *khali* in the entire Province and received a good share in the distribution of *khandsari* sugar. The total business done during the year ran into crores of rupees. With the formation of District Development Federations, the Provincial Federation will eventually act only as a co-ordinating agency.

The Provincial Industrial Federation which had done useful work in previous years in connection with War Supplies switched over its activities to the distribution of yarn and the manufacture of hand-loom utility cloth. The Federation was soon expected to take its rightful place in the matter of the organisation of cottage industries and the marketing of industrial goods.

The organisation of Milk Societies made considerable progress. The number of such societies rose from 48 to 103. The number of Milk Unions also increased to 3. The scheme for the supply of milk to school children was taken up by the Lucknow Union and more than 2,500 child-

ren were supplied with milk. The *Ghee* Union did a business of over Rs. 3 lakhs and made a profit of Rs. 17,000/-.

The number of societies for the consolidation of holdings increased to 337 and the total area consolidated went up to over a lakh of acres. There was a great demand for the organisation of consumers stores and their number rose from 167 to 249. The total sales ran to Rs. 46.5 lakhs and the profits earned amounted to Rs. 1.22 lakhs.

The total number of all types of Cooperative Societies was 23,562.

13. Animal Husbandry.

The year witnessed many important changes in the administration and activities of the Department. The Department was reorganised and wider financial and administrative powers were given to the officers placed in charge of the Livestock activities in the districts. The marketing sides of the poultry and *Ghee* schemes were closed as with the withdrawal of the various control orders over the movement of livestock commodities there remained no necessity for maintaining these agencies.

A college of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry was started at Mathura with a first batch of 48 students. The Department ran two stockmen training classes of 6 months' duration each. Training in practical poultry farming was imparted at the Central Poultry Farm, Lucknow. A centre for training in buffalo breeding, dairying, pig keeping, apiculture and sericulture was under organization.

Efforts for the development of cattle were continued at the five cattle breeding farms and the Animal Husbandry Department also maintained two bull collecting and quarantine stations. Breeding bulls were supplied throughout the province on a contribution basis of Rs. 30/- per bull. Indents for the supply of cows on *tagavi* loan were secured and 355 cows were supplied on this system in the Meerut circle. Organisation on proper lines of the dairies and *gaushalas* in the province was undertaken. Two dairy farms were started, one each at Mathura and Bhadrak (Lucknow). A scheme drawn up by Shrimati Mira Behn for the establishment of a concentration camp for old and unproductive cattle in the Dehradun-Hardwar-Rishikesh area was introduced during the year. Another scheme for the improvement of livestock in eight villages round about Kishan Ashram, headquarters of Shrimati Mira Behn, was introduced.

As the sheep breeding farm at Orai was not running satisfactorily it was decided to close it and to transfer the *Bikaneri* flock to the other Government farms. It was, however, decided later to continue this farm. The farm at Gwaldom (Garhwal) made satisfactory progress and the establishment of another farm at Pipalkothi was sanctioned.

Subsidy was paid for improvement of the breed of the *Jamunapari* goat in Etawah and a grant of Rs. 5,500/- was given to the Mission Poultry Farm, Etah, for the breeding of Barbary goats. Stud rams and bucks were supplied to the public on a contribution basis of Rs. 5/- each and stud boars on a contribution basis of Rs. 10/- each. Seventy three horse stallions and six donkey stallions were at stud at the end of the year.

The marketing side of the poultry scheme having been closed down it was decided to retain only ten poultry farms out of the 19. These ten farms were located at Faizabad, Gonda, Dilkusha (Lucknow) Babugarh (Meerut), Mathura, Manjhara and Hempur so as to cater for the requirements of breeding birds and hatchable eggs of the selected districts.

There were 206 Veterinary hospitals at the close of the year. Two new dispensaries were opened at Babugarh (Agra) and Bindraban (Mathura). Two hundred and fifty five Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 401 stockmen were working in the field.

The Biological products section of the department at Badshahbagh (Lucknow) manufactured and supplied 3.10 lakh doses of Rinderpest Goat Tissue Vaccine and 4.19 lakh doses of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Composite Vaccine. Other sera and vaccines for the field staff were obtained from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Izatnagar.

14. Fisheries

During the year a separate Department of Fisheries was created and placed under a Head of Department called the Fisheries Development Officer. The Fisheries Research Section was strengthened by the appointment of a Fisheries Biologist. Statistics about fish and fishermen were collected.

As a result of the review of the working of the scheme in 1947 it was decided to confine the scope of the development and stocking scheme to tanks and *jhils* either owned by Government or by semi-Government organizations, such as Court of Wards and Local Bodies, and to private tanks, with the consent of the owners, within easy reach of the headquarters of the Fisheries Development Officer. It was also decided to experiment in areas where so far fish or the right type of fish had not been produced, such as the stocking of tanks and *jhils* or even rivers in the hills. The staff, expenditure and orbit of the scheme was also reduced to ensure a more effective supervision.

A new scheme for the development of fisheries in Kumaun was sanctioned with a view to utilising the existing *bunds*, acrosss all the main rivers for providing hydraulic power to mills, for raising an annual crop of fish. The Mirror Carp, a type of fish which had given encouraging

results in the Nilgiris in South India, was introduced in the reconditioned ponds in the abandoned trout hatchery at Bhowali. It was also proposed to introduce the exotic sport fish, the Darjeeling Mahaseer and the Rainbow Trout, in these ponds. The two trout hatcheries at Bhowali and Talwari were transferred to the Fisheries Department for breeding the Mirror Carp and other exotic varieties.

With the policy of progressive decontrol, the ban on the export of fish was lifted in June 1947. The Fish Marketing Scheme was also abandoned in October 1947 as it was considered that state trading should be given up.

The aim of Government continued to be to stimulate, foster and develop the fish industry on sound and systematic lines. Five hundred and ninety two village tanks which produced little or no fish were taken over, cleaned and stocked with fingerlings of prime food fish. On an average, a tank with an area of one acre which used to produce half a maund of fish produced 22 maunds under this scheme in two years. The total revenue from all tanks amounted to Rs. 60,104/2/-. In order to increase the supply of good fish and to provide recreation to the public at Lucknow, the Karela *Jhil* was cleaned and deepened. It was also decided to establish a Research Fish Farm in the Mirzapur district.

15. Forests

The Land Management Circle which was constituted on a temporary basis and has for its object the control of erosion, reclamation of ravines and denuded areas and the creation of fuel and fodder reserves was placed on a permanent footing with effect from April 1, 1947. An Advisory Board on Forest Utilization and a Land Management Board were constituted in order to explore possibilities of the utilization of forest produce and to solve the manifold forest problems which intimately affect the interests of the people of this Province.

The schemes regarding the supply of fuel to the public and the supply of sleepers to the railways continued to be in operation during the year. Arrangements were also made for the supply of timber at concessional rates to the primary schools proposed to be established as a result of the literacy drive launched by Government.

In pursuance of the policy of Government to ameliorate the lot of *Shilpkars* in Kumaun, Government sold certain timber lots at concessional rates to two companies established by the *Shilpkars* for *katha* manufacture and other industries.

In order to meet the difficulties experienced on account of the shortage of fodder in areas visited by the floods in 1946 and 1947, Government decided to keep in stock 500 tons of hay for transmission to the flood-affected areas as and when required.

16. Irrigation.

There were light rains in January and the regular monsoon broke in July. The demand for canal water was keen during February to June and again in winter after the monsoon withdrew in October. The total area irrigated was 59,29,613 acres and, as compared with the previous year, showed a decrease of 2,04,078 acres due to climatic conditions. The total revenue assessed also showed a decrease of Rs. 16,91,781/- due to less irrigation.

To help the 'Grow More Food' campaign, several new channels and extensions were constructed particularly on the Sarda Canals.

The work under the project for 600 tubewells in the districts of Meerut Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, etc., was carried on towards completion. The construction of 100 tubewells in the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria was started. The area irrigated by tubewells increased by 68,525 acres as compared with the figures of the previous year. The assessed revenue increased by Rs. 18,08,264/- due to the increased area. The construction of the Nagwa Dam in the Mirzapur district for increasing irrigation in that district, and of the Lalitpur Dam in the Jhansi district for supplying additional water to the Betwa Canal continued during the year.

The Ganga Canal Hydro-Electric Grid recorded a peak load of 34,030 K. W. despite restrictions on the use of power on the consumers. Several transmission lines were overhauled and two sub-stations were constructed. The construction of the Mohammadpur Power Station was continued. Three second-hand WIF boilers were purchased to increase the capacity of the Harduaganj Power Station from 7,200 K. W. to 15,000 K. W. Work on the Sarda Power House could not be pushed on speedily due to unforeseen difficulties. Two 150 K. W. generating sets were installed and put into commission for running the tubewells. The surveys and alignments of the proposed 132 K. V. and 66 K. V. double circuit lines were carried out.

Investigations were carried out on a large number of schmes for expanding and improving the irrigation systems and power resources. The following projects were prepared and submitted to Government:—

- (i) Piprai (Rihand) Dam Project, with an installed capacity of 2,30,000 K. W. costing Rs. 16.25 crores.
- (ii) Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project, with 40,000 K. W. continuous power in the Ist Stage and 49,600 K. W. in the IInd Stage and in addition 47,200 K. W. power in the Ist Stage and 72,800 K. W. in the IInd Stage available for 6 months, costing about 21 crores of rupees.

- (iii) The project for constructing the Rohin Canal was also sanctioned and the construction of the Danda Canal was completed.

Surveys for the construction of the Piprai Dam on Naraini River in the Jhansi District continued.

The projects for the Pathri Power House and Nayar Dam were also under consideration of Government. The work of sub-surface explorations and investigations of the Nayar Dam was continued.

Investigations were also carried out on a number of other schemes, such as the Ramganga Dam, Ghagra Power Projects, Kotri Dam Scheme, Pindar Hydro-Electric Development Project, Rapti Canal, Kuwana Canal, Ganga and Ghagra Navigation Schemes.

17. Public Works.

The post-war works, both buildings and communications, which were initiated by the U. P. Government were in progress during the year under review. A large building programme, including the new Councillors' Residence at Lucknow, the Medical College at Agra, many new hospitals and rural dispensaries, schools and colleges, offices and residences, was contemplated during the current year but the progress on the building works was not satisfactory due to the difficulty of obtaining coal for burning bricks and the shortage of steel and cement. Of the important buildings, a start was made with the Councillor's Residence and some progress was made with the new Hospital at Dehra Dun. Good progress was made with the construction of 16 rural dispensaries, 12 basic seed stores and buildings in connection with the Occupational Institute at Lucknow. Out of the total budget grant for 1947-48 amounting to over Rs. 2 crores a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores was spent.

As regards road works, the Post War Road Development scheme was split up into various phases. The first phase programme which was started in 1946 was well on its way during the year 1947. The total estimated cost of the first phase scheme was about Rs. 15.5 crores and it comprised the (i) construction of new metalled roads—1,610 miles, (ii) reconstruction of local roads—2,373 miles, (iii) construction of cement concrete tracks for sugar factories—508 miles, and (iv) construction of unmetalled roads—5,631 miles. This phase was spread over a period of 3 years but due to the difficulty in the procurement of material, especially coal and steel, and very much restricted transport the 1st phase programme was expected to be completed by 1949-50 though it was originally scheduled to be finished in 1948-49.

Every effort was being made to expedite the completion of the programme and with this object in view, some road making machinery from the Surplus Army Disposals was acquired. The machinery was primarily meant for making earth roads which would be feeders leading

to villages and would be very useful in areas where labour was scarce. Even in other areas, the introduction of machinery for earthwork would release labour for other useful work.

During the year under review, construction was started on some major bridges. The roadway on the Malaviya Bridge at Banaras was nearing completion and was shortly expected to be open to traffic. Sixteen motor ferry boats were also purchased for ferry service during monsoon on the big rivers.

In the matter of Town Planning, surveys of Deoria, Patwadnagar (Naini Tal) and Lucknow were undertaken and schemes were prepared for the expansion and development of these places.

To keep abreast of the latest developments in engineering a sum of Rs. 4.33 lakhs was sanctioned by the U. P. Government for the establishment of a Research Station at Lucknow. A beginning was made by the establishment of a small research and soil stabilization laboratory in the Chief Engineer's office and the construction of a new research laboratory was taken in hand. Some plant and equipment were also ordered from abroad and work was expected to be taken up in full swing as soon as these were received.

In addition, the department undertook, on behalf of the Government of India, the work of improvement of a number of National Highway miles besides maintaining a length of 1,543 miles of National Highways in the Province, which represents 40% of the entire works in the Indian Union under National Highways.

18. Excise.

There was no change in the rates of duty on country spirit, spiced spirit and *bhang*. The issue price of *ganja* also remained unaltered. The issue price of opium was slightly raised from Rs. 186/- to Rs. 195/- and later to Rs. 200/8/- on account of the increase effected by the Government of India in the cost price of the drug.

The system of settlement of the excise shops remained unchanged in 41 districts of the province. Out of the remaining 8 districts, State management was introduced in the Dehra Dun and Mussoorie towns and the Graduated Surcharge System in the rural areas of the Dehra Dun district. Total prohibition was introduced in the districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Budaun, Farrukhabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur. In the area served by the Tree-Tax System, the rates of surcharge and tree-tax were increased by about 20%.

The consumption of country spirit fell by 3.6%, but that of *ganja* and opium rose by 2.1 and 11.5% respectively. The consumption of *bhang* fell by 2.5%. The gross excise revenue rose from Rs. 669.76 lakhs

to Rs. 714.43 lakhs mainly owing to the increased licence fees recovered as a result of keen competition at auctions.

The total number of prosecutions rose from 4,780 to 6,944. of these, illicit distillation cases numbered 1,710 as against 1,024 in 1946. The increase in crime was largely due to the introduction of prohibition in seven districts.

There were nine distilleries which were almost exclusively engaged in the production of power alcohol. The power alcohol scheme, where-under neat power alcohol is supplied to the entire heavy transport, was in force in 14 districts of the province. Owing to transport difficulties, the distilleries could not work to full capacity.

Molasses, which is the essential raw material for the manufacture of power alcohol, was controlled under the rules framed during war time under the Defence of India Rules. During 1947, the Molasses (Control) Act was passed by the Legislature. According to the arrangements made under the provisions of the Act, negotiations were concluded with the Indian Sugar Syndicate whereby molasses not required for distillation purposes in the United Provinces was decontrolled and its distribution was entrusted to the Syndicate. The control on distillery molasses, both in respect of its price and movement remained unaffected.

19. Education.

The old officers of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools were abolished and the Province was divided into five regions, corresponding to the five Commissioners' Divisions, each under an officer of the Provincial Educational Service called the Deputy Director of Education. In each district, offices of the District Inspectors of Schools were created and in the case of girls' education an Inspectress of Girls' Schools was appointed in each region. The number of Basic Schools was raised from 5,567 to 7,121 in addition to the 2,840 Primary Schools with 2,358 teachers opened under the Government Primary Education Expansion Scheme. From July, 1948, all primary schools would be converted into Basic Schools. Ninety six new High Schools, 62 new Intermediate Colleges and 88 Anglo-Hindustani Middle Schools received recognition. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided for the disbursement of building grants to non-Government Anglo-Hindustani institutions. In order to accommodate the influx of refugee students the double shift system was introduced in many educational institutions and several restrictive conditions regarding their admission in the institutions were relaxed. A University Grants Committee was appointed to advise Government on the system of grants-in-aid to Universities in the Province and to scrutinize the proposals for new expenditure. Four Government High Schools for girls were opened at Basti, Banda, Rae Bareilly and Sultanpur. A Woman Officer on Special

Duty was appointed to prepare schemes for the re-orientation of Girls' Education. Steps were taken to remove all disabilities which operated against the entry of Harijans into educational institutions and Harijan students were exempted from the payment of fees even at the University stage. The number of Harijan institutions was increased by 29. There were 1,342 Government and 400 aided adult schools, excluding the 62 aided institutions for women.

A Chapprasi Club was established at Allahabad for the instruction and relaxation of peons.

The Basic Training College continued to play an important role in working out the technique of basic education and in training teachers. The number of Normal Schools was raised from 9 to 39 and 10 more were proposed to be opened by 1949. A new scheme of Mobile Training Squads was introduced for the training of untrained teachers. A new Training College for the training of under-graduates was started at Bareilly and eight private training institutions were granted recognition. Teachers possessing training qualifications of other provinces were exempted from the United Provinces training qualification rules.

The Education Department maintained 1,042 libraries, including 40 for women, and 3,600 reading rooms. Recurring grants to the Amiruddaula Public Library, Lucknow and the Public Library, Allahabad were increased from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 12,000/- per annum each and a sum of Rs. 12,000/- was provided for improvement of the libraries of the existing Government Intermediate Colleges. A good many other libraries also received liberal grants.

In the interest of the welfare of teachers in aided institutions, revised scales of pay for aided institutions were sanctioned. Government was to meet $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the extra cost and for the rest an increase in tuition fees to a maximum of 50% was allowed. It was also decided to extend the benefit of the Provident Fund Scheme to teachers, above 40 years of age, in the non-Government institutions and also to all the clerks in the aided institutions.

A scheme for Social Service was inaugurated to inculcate the idea of social service amongst the youth of the province and a post of Director of Social Service was created to supervise and direct the scheme. District Physical Culture Centres were established in seven big cities and Physical Culture Weeks were organised. The weeks proved very successful. Dr. Moti Chand, Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, was placed on Special duty to draw up a plan for the promotion of aesthetic education. A Museums Re-organisation Committee was appointed to make proposals for the more efficient management of the existing museums and suggesting a plan for the future development of museums. A Scientific Research Committee was also appointed for the promotion and encouragement of Scientific research in the Province.

A sum of Rs. 50,000/- was provided, for the first time in the history of the Province in the budget for 1947-48, for giving financial assistance to needy but deserving *literateurs*, scientists, etc., and liberal grants were given to such persons in indigent circumstances. Several institutions, such as the Hindustani Academy, U. P. and the Marris College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow, came in for review for the purpose of improvement. Strikes by teachers of aided schools for more pay and by students against the enhancement of fees were the unhappy features of the year. The degrees of the Mahila Vidyapitha, Allahabad, were recognised as equivalent to the diplomas of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, Allahabad.

20. Local Self-Government

The constitution of all the district boards remained unchanged. General elections were again postponed for another year as certain changes in the law with a view to reconstituting these bodies on a more democratic basis with a wider franchise were still under the consideration of Government. Three chairmen and one member were removed for flagrantly abusing their powers. In all, 691 meetings of the boards were held during the year. Of these, 105 proved abortive for want of quorum while 106 were adjourned for other reasons. The percentage of attendance declined from 42.75 to 38.50. The total expenditure of the boards was Rs. 2,90,43,837 against the total income of Rs. 3,09,29,845. The opening and closing balances were Rs. 38,75,335 and Rs. 41,63,816 respectively, with Rs. 21,77,896 as invested funds. The main sources of income were Government grants and local rates which were 48.7 and 28.9 per cent of the total income. On the expenditure side, Education absorbed 59.4%, Public Works 15.3%, Medical 8.4% and General Administration 5.0 per cent. Income under the heads Pounds and Ferries increased by Rs. 9,29,626 and Rs. 35,105, respectively, while it declined under the heads Circumstance and Property Tax and Medical by Rs. 42,820 and Rs. 77,606, respectively. There was an increase of expenditure on Education and Medical. The expenditure on Public Works declined from Rs. 52,72,156 to Rs. 44,43,509 which was due to the discontinuance of road grants and the provincialization of certain local roads. The provincialization of Sadar hospitals and a number of local roads and the enhancement of local rates saved the finances of most of the boards from further deterioration. The boards generally worked harmoniously, except for a few boards. General lack of interest in the efficient discharge of their duties and responsibilities and a growing indifference towards effecting improvement in the conditions in rural areas were, however, generally noticeable. The fact that there was no general election in these bodies for about twelve years seems to have contributed largely to this state of affairs.

21. Public Health

Cholera was less prevalent than in the year before. Plague also showed a much lower incidence than in the preceeding year. There was a general demand both from the urban and rural areas for better treatment facilities for these two diseases. In the case of smaller towns where the number of cases annually was not sufficient to support a separate hospital, detached blocks in the premises of existing hospitals were being put up, so that treatment could be given by the existing hospital staff. In the rural areas, temporary hospitals were put up in infested villages to which patients were moved by ambulances provided in each district. Eighty five percent of the cases admitted to such hospitals were cured against 15% only which could recover without receiving any medical treatment at all.

Malaria control received increased attention. To start with, six units were sanctioned for the hyper-andemic areas. Anti-malaria measures were also being undertaken in connection with the land reclamation scheme in Kitchha in Naini Tal, *tarai* in Ganga Khadar in the Meerut district and in the Lalitpur area of district Jhansi. Four malaria hospitals were to be opened in the southern intensely malarious portion of the Mirzapur district.

Kala Azar was being tackled by the special travelling units created in the districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti, Azamgarh, Banaras, Jaunpur and Allahabad. All fixed dispensaries in these districts—79 in number—were also equipped for its treatment. In the five months since August, over 1,000 villages with a population of about 89,000 were surveyed and over 11,000 blood examinations were made, of which 8,600 were found positive to *kala azar*, which constituted a high figure.

Water supply and conservancy of Refugee Camps were organised; all arrivals were inoculated against typhoid and cholera and vaccinated against smallpox. Anti-mosquito measures were taken where necessary. Medical Officers with camp hospitals and maternity centres were attached to the larger camps. Smaller settlements were attached to the fixed dispensaries. Serious cases were removed to the hospitals. Multi-Vitamin tablets were issued to expectant and nursing mothers and children whose nutritional state required to be fortified. As a result of these precautions there was no outbreak of disease in any of these camps.

22. Courts and Prisons

With the advent of the Congress Ministry and in view of the general public feeling, the question of retention of the institution of Honorary Magistrates had been reviewed in 1946. But after careful examination of the question, Government considered it desirable to give it a further

trial and in each district Selection Committees for the appointment of Honorary Magistrates were reconstituted. They were to consist of seven persons, viz., the District Magistrate, the District and Sessions Judge, four non-official members, not being Criminal Court practitioners, out of whom three could be members of the Legislature, and one representative of the Bar not practising in the criminal courts. In Kumaun, however, no restriction was put on the nomination of a criminal court practitioner as the Bar's representative on the Committee, for there are no lawyers in Kumaun who practise exclusively on the Criminal, Civil or Revenue side. It was also made incumbent that the Committees should invariably be consulted before names for the appointment of Honorary Magistrates were forwarded to Government. It was emphasised further on the District Magistrates that when making recommendations for renewal of the term of any Honorary Magistrates, they were to take particular care to see that those of questionable ability or integrity and those found negligent in the discharge of their duties were not recommended for reappointment.

The recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1938 to examine the question of abolishing the system of trial with the aid of assessors and for extending the system of Jury trial in the province were also examined by Government and it was decided that implementation of the Committee's recommendations should wait till the new constitution of India was framed by the Dominion Legislature.

On the Civil side, a number of posts of Judicial Officers were created and recruitment to them was made from among the unplaced top candidates who appeared in the Munsifship examinations held in the years 1940-46.

A change of far-reaching importance, introduced during the year, was the separation of the executive and medical functions in Central Prisons. It was decided to split the posts of Superintendents, who were so far responsible both for administrative and medical arrangements in the prisons, into two. Three Superintendents with exclusive administrative duties and six medical superintendents were recruited while the recruitment of more superintendents was under consideration.

The downward trend in the population of convicts continued and it had its effect on the outturn of jail factories and of jail agriculture. An unusual increase was noticed in the number of undertrials, for which the disturbed communal and political situation in the country was mainly responsible.

The difficulty in obtaining building materials continued. Still, 22 quarters for warders and 2 for other officials were constructed. Some extensions and improvements to quarters were also carried out.

The occasion of the country's Independence was celebrated in a fitting manner and a jail delivery of about 5,500 prisoners was effected on the occasion.

23. Crime and Police.

The year 1947 was one of unprecedented strain and stress for the police of the Province. The wave of communal rioting and mass movements of population which threw the Punjab into turmoil threatened to engulf the Province. Riots broke out in the western districts and a steady stream of refugees poured in, whose tales of woe and suffering kept the people in a state of constant excitement. At this critical time the force was depleted by the retirement of British personnel and desertions by the Muslim. Yet, it stood firm and succeeded in stemming the advancing wave of chaos and destruction. The disturbances were quickly suppressed. The minority community was afforded both protection and safe conduct. The refugees were kept in check and peaceful conditions were soon restored.

Owing to these abnormal conditions crime rose. Despite the pre-occupation of the Police, however, with communal disorders action under the preventive sections showed commendable improvement.

The intelligence arrangements were adjusted to new demands and considerable quantities of unlicensed arms and ammunition were recovered from all sorts of impossible places.

The strength of the Provincial Armed Constabulary was raised from 26 to 86 companies, in addition to the 24 companies of the Special Armed Constabulary, and its mobility was increased by the provision of a larger number of motor vehicles. Seventeen companies of Railway Protection Police were also raised to check crime on the Railways and also to stop throwing out of passengers from running trains.

Thirty two new Wireless Telegraphy stations were opened during the year. Ninety nine men were trained as operators. The number of messages transmitted doubled during the year.

The Prantiya Rakshak Dal was organised to raise the public morale and to train and equip the people in self-defence. The situation in the province tended to return to normal by the end of the year.

24. Transport.

Early in the year, the scheme for the formation of joint-stock road transport companies received the sanction of the Legislature. These companies could take over bus services in cities and towns where municipalities failed to run their own services. The principle that displaced operators should be accommodated on uncontrolled routes was accepted by the Legislature. Refusal of the operators to participate in the scheme, however, forced Government to start bus services under their own supervision and control and by the end of the year Government busses were plying on three routes in all the plains' regions except Meerut and Kan-

pur where only one route could be taken up. River navigation could not be developed owing to the dearth of technical assistance. But steady progress was maintained in the field of aviation by establishing flying centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow under the Provincial Flying Club at Lucknow. Arrangements to open two more centres, one each at Agra and Banaras, were nearly finalised.

The last year's decision to centralise the licensing of drivers and registration and taxation of motor vehicles under the Regional Transport Officers was implemented with effect from September 1, 1947 and the necessary reorganisation of administrative machinery was carried out. The spare parts position continued to give cause for anxiety.

The Central Workshop at Kanpur, with depots, was taken over from the Industries Department and steps were taken to make it an effective pivot of the Roadways' Organisation.

Efforts were made to get over the difficult supply position of vehicles, especially poor release from the Disposals Directorate. Control over the distribution of new cars and vehicles was re-imposed. Early hopes of good petrol supply dwindled as the year advanced and, as power alcohol was unable to relieve the situation, economy in the distribution of petrol continued to be the sole concern.

The Enforcement Squads were increased from 10 to 16, and by the end of the year they prosecuted 8,144 cases. The total amount of fines realised on convictions came to Rs. 2,60,391/-. The number of cases pending for trial at the end of the year was 4,348. The Squads did good work in reducing the over-loading of vehicles and enforcing the rules of the road.

25. Food and Civil Supplies.

During the year 1947 rationing continued to be in force in 71 towns, of which 52 were totally rationed and 19 partially rationed. In conformity with the conditions of supply changes had, however, to be made in the ration of various foodgrains. The barley ration was increased from 2 *chhataks* to 6 and 8 *chhataks* for ordinary and augmented units respectively from February, 1947. From March, 1947 the wheat ration was reduced from 3 *chhataks* in the western U. P. and 2½ *chhataks* in the rest of the U. P. to 2 *chhataks* throughout the province. The rice ration in the western parts of the province, where it had previously been reduced to 1½ *chhataks*, was restored to 2 *chhataks*.

To fulfil their rationing commitments, Government decided to procure the *rabi* grain by a direct procurement drive under which the cultivator was required to deliver his quota of grain on the basis of his *rabi* rent and the *rabi* instalment of canal dues. To induce the cultivator to deliver his grains cloth was given for every maund of the grains deli-

vered at the rate of 4 yards for wheat, 3 yards for gram and 2 yards for barley and mixtures subject to a minimum of 5 yards on the completion of the quota. The scheme was a success inasmuch as 3,48,000 tons of *rabi* grains of which 2,23,000 tons were in the form of wheat were collected from 30 districts by July when the scheme was suspended. During the year 1947 the sugar quota of the province was 1,10,000 tons as in 1946, with special quotas of 1,000 tons for the refugees, 350 tons for the fruit preservation industry and 200 tons for confectioners. Distribution of sugar on a rationed basis as introduced in 1946 remained in force in 1947 also.

An important feature of the year was that the total production of *Khandsari* sugar during the 1946-47 season amounted to 79,587 tons as against the estimated production of 75 to 100 thousand tons per annum. As it was surplus to the needs of the province this Government accepted the Government of India's offer of 5,000 tons of crystal sugar in exchange for 15,000 tons of *Khandsari* sugar to be supplied to other provinces and states, but on account of the disturbances that took place in the country after July 1947 the bulk of the quantity earmarked for exchange could not be exported.

The ban on the export of *ghee* outside the province continued during the year. Export of 25,000 maunds of Agmark *ghee* was, however, allowed through the U. P. Agmark *ghee* packers. The export of *desi ghee* outside the province was also allowed to a limited extent under permits issued by Government.

The general supply position of cloth during the year was far from satisfactory. There was rationing of cloth in all the Regulated Towns. It was also extended to certain rural areas and small towns. The province, however, did not get its full quota of Mill cloth which was reduced from 13.5 yards to 11 yards per head per annum. The distribution of cloth was made through district importers who received "Purchase Authorities" from the Provincial Textile Controller and passed on the cloth, when received, to the wholesalers and subsequently to the retailers for sale to consumers in accordance with the local rationing schemes in force.

Like cloth, the supply position of yarn also remained unsatisfactory during the year, particularly because of the increase in the number of handlooms. There was acute shortage of yarn of the finer counts. It was distributed to weavers mostly through the Co-operative Societies.

The supply position of paper was still worse. It became serious in July 1947 when, with the opening of educational institutions, there was a great demand for paper from the text-book publishers. Government tried to meet it by asking the Government of India and the Papeq Mills to make full supplies of paper to the province and by reducing yr

40% the paper quotas of regular allotment holders. The situation, however, did not improve much and Government had to meet the demand of publishers with imported paper and by procuring some newsprint from the Government of India. The measure which brought about considerable improvement in the situation was the visit of the Assistant Provincial Paper Controller to Calcutta to obtain from the Mills full supplies of paper for the province.

The scheme adopted by the Government of India in 1946 for control over iron and steel remained in force during the year 1947 without any substantial change. Under it, the stocks of iron and steel with the producers and controlled stockists remained under the control of the Government of India and the distribution of only that quota of iron and steel which was available with the registered stockists was made by the Provincial Iron and Steel Controller.

Supplies of kerosene oil were made on the basis of 87% of the 1941 supplies. In July 1947, the Government of India agreed to increase the supplies by 10% but on account of transport difficulties they reduced them by 10% in November 1947 and again by 10% in December 1947. The position was generally satisfactory during the year.

The salt position continued to be unsatisfactory during the year 1947 and the worst affected districts were those which used to get the bulk of their supplies from Khewra. Every possible step was, therefore, taken to meet the demand. The District Magistrates were authorised to control the sale of salt and to issue licences to importers. Export of salt outside the province remained prohibited. Arrangements were also made with a Calcutta firm for the purchase of 6 lakh maunds of Sea salt for supply to districts on the broad-gauge to build up a reserve.

The system of supply of firewood to towns through the importing agents appointed by the District Magistrates did not work satisfactorily. These agents were, therefore, abolished from September 1, 1947 and the forest contractors were permitted to make supplies direct to the retailers. Supplies to smaller towns were discontinued from the beginning of 1948.

Control over the movement and price of timber within the province was lifted in March 1947.

By the end of the year 1947 there was a general demand for de-control. Government, therefore, decided upon a policy of gradual de-control and de-rationing. Pulses were decontrolled in November 1947 and sugar in December 1947. The district magistrates were also authorised in December 1947 to exempt any person or group of persons from the operation of the U. P. Food Consumption (Restriction) Order, 1946, under which not more than 25 persons could be present at an entertainment at which food was to be served.

26. Legislature.

The year was a busy one and was marked by the passing of many important legislative measures in the form of acts and ordinances, principal as well as amending. Many decisions of far-reaching importance, in the matter of Government policy, were also taken consequent upon the attainment of independence by the country on August 15, 1947.

Two sessions of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly were held during the year. The first commenced from January 11 and continued, with short breaks, up to June 6. In all, 73 meetings were held during this session, 17 at Naini Tal and the rest at Lucknow. The second session was held in November and consisted of seven meetings.

In the case of the Legislative Council, only 47 meetings were held during the year. A session of the Council was also held in the month of May at Naini Tal. The Council was prorogued twice during the year, once on August 21 and again on December 9.

The Budget estimates for 1947-48 were discussed by both the Houses and passed by the Legislative Assembly in March. The most conspicuous feature of the Budget debate was that the Hon'ble Finance Minister delivered his Budget Speech in Hindi.

In the first post-Independence meeting of the Legislative Assembly on November 3 and of the Legislative Council on September 10, the new oath, as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule of the Government of India Act as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947, was taken by all the members present amidst great enthusiasm and in an atmosphere of ceremonial gaiety.

At its meeting on November 4, the Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution recommending the use of Hindi for all work and proceedings in the Assembly and all the business of the House, including questions, speeches by members, etc., was thereafter transacted in that language. The proceedings of the Assembly were also being printed in Hindi. Previously, these proceedings used to be printed in English, Hindi and Urdu. All work and correspondence of the Assembly Department was also being carried on in Hindi.

Several amendments were made to the rules of the Legislative Assembly, including one which provided that the entire work of the Assembly would be done in Hindi. In the Council also a motion was made for amendment of the United Provinces Legislative Council rules and the draft amendments were referred to a Select Committee.

Only one non-official Bill, relating to Homeopathic treatment, was moved in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly in the year 1947 and it was referred to a Select Committee.

The only official resolution moved in and passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council related to the passing of an Act by the Central Government for regulating the Government securities issued by, and the management by the Reserve Bank of the public debt of, the United Provinces Government.

Five non-official resolutions were adopted by the Legislative Council including one for the adoption of Hindi in the Devanagari script as the State Language of the Province. Others related to the adoption of a suitable name for the Province, the allotment of funds to the Engineering Section of Agriculture Department for the purchase of modern agricultural implements, opening of small model farms to demonstrate the improved methods of cultivation and the development and up-keep of cattle, and revision of the Land Records Manual, etc.

Three days were allotted for non-official business in the Assembly and seven in the Legislative Council. The important non-official resolutions passed in the Assembly concerned compulsory primary education, repeal of the Arms Act, improvement of the breed of cattle in the Province and the management of pastures.

Consequent upon the passing of the Indian Independence Act and of the adaptations in the Government of India Act, 1935 by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, the special European seats in the Legislature were abolished and the strength of the Legislative Assembly and Council was thus reduced by 2 and 1, respectively.

Five bye-elections to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly, two to the Legislative Council, one to the Council of State and four to the Constituent Assembly were held during 1947 as detailed below:

A-United Provinces Legislative Assembly

1. *Ballia District North General Rural Constituency*—This bye-election was held in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Chittoo Pande and Shri Jagannath Singh (Congress) was elected.

2. *Lucknow City Mohammedan Urban Women's Constituency*—The election of Begum Mohammad Ali having been declared void, a bye-election was held and Inam Habibulla Begum (Muslim League) was elected unopposed.

3. *Sitapur District Mohammedan Rural Constituency*—The sitting member, Maharaj Kumar Mohammad Amir Haider Khan of Mahmudabad, resigned and Shri Mohammad Ismail (Congress) was elected unopposed.

4. *Mathura and Agra District Mohammedan Rural Constituency*—The bye-election was held on account of the disqualification incurred by Khan Bahadur Badruddin by reason of his not having filed the return of election expenses and Shri Haider Bux (Muslim League) was elected.

5. *Naini Tal Almora and Bareilly (North) District Mohammedan Rural Constituency*—The bye-election was held on Mr. Sayed Ahmad's election having been declared void but he was re-elected unopposed.

B—U. P. Legislative Council

1. *Sitapur District General Rural Constituency*—In the vacancy caused by the death of Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Kunwar Suraj Prakash Singh (Hindu Mahasabha) was elected.

2. *Meerut District General Rural Constituency*—The sitting member Shri Laxmi Narayn resigned and Shri Kailash Prakash (Congress) was elected unopposed.

Bye-elections for nine vacancies in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly and two in the Council, arising out of resignations and other causes, had to be postponed to 1948 on account of the outbursts of communal disturbances in the western parts of the province.

C—Council of State

U. P. Southern (Non-Mohammedan) Constituency—Consequent on his elevation to the Bench of the Allahabad High Court the Hon'ble Pandit P. N. Saprú resigned and Dr. R. U. Singh (Congress) was elected in his place after contest.

D—Constituent Assembly

In the vacancies caused by the resignations of Shrimati V. L. Pandit, Dr. K. N. Katju and Shri Sri Prakasa, due to their appointments as Ambassador in Moscow, Governor of Orissa and High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, respectively, Shri Mohan Lal Gautam, Dr. B. V. Keskar and Dr. John Mathai were elected by the U.P. Legislative Assembly as its representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Shri Mahabir Tyagi was elected in the vacancy caused by the death of Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth.

Nominations to the Legislative Council—The Hon'ble Shri S. K. D. Paliwal and Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma were nominated as members of the Legislative Council.

For the first time in the history of the Legislative Council a member of that house, viz., the Hon'ble Shri S. K. D. Paliwal, became a Minister.

Election of Deputy President of Legislative Council—Sheikh Masood-

uz-Zaman and Begum Aizaz Rasul were the rival candidates. The former was elected by 27 to 14 votes.

Out of the 26 election petitions which had been referred to the Election Tribunals in 1946, 21 were disposed of this year and only 5 remained outstanding at the close of the year. In six cases the elections were declared void; the rest were either withdrawn or dismissed on the recommendations of the Election Commissioners. One petition abated due to the death of the petitioner.

The amount of grant for the library for 1947-48 was increased from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- and many new books in English, Hindi and Urdu were purchased during the year.

DETAILED CHAPTERS

PART II

CHAPTER I

1. Personnel of Government in 1947

Her Excellency Shrimati Sarojini Naidu succeeded Sir Francis Verner Wylie as Governor on the forenoon of August 15, 1947. The post of Military Secretary to the Governor was abolished with effect from that date and the office combined with that of Secretary to Governor.

The Ministry which had assumed office in the previous year under the Premiership of the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant continued to function during 1947. On August 11, however, the Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government and Health, resigned her office on being appointed as India's Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. and Shri Atma Ram Govind Kher was appointed in her place.

On August 15 the Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Home (Jails and Police), and the Hon'ble Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Minister for Justice, Industries and Labour resigned their offices on being appointed as Minister in the Central Cabinet and Governor of Orissa, respectively. This reduced the strength of the Ministry to seven but on September 9 it was expanded to eleven by the appointment of four new Ministers. At the end of the year the personnel of the Ministry with the portfolio held by each Minister was: (i) Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier and Minister for General Administration; (ii) Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, Minister for Communications; (iii) Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand, Minister for Education and Labour; (iv) Hon'ble Shri Hukum Singh, Minister for Revenue, Forests and Justice; (v) Hon'ble Mr. Nisar Ahmad Sherwani, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; (vi) Hon'ble Shri Girdhari Lal Minister for Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps; (vii) Hon'ble Shri Atma Ram Govind Kher, Minister for Local Self-Government; (viii) Hon'ble Pandit Shri Krishna Datta Paliwal, Minister for Finance and Information; (ix) Hon'ble Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies; (x) Hon'ble Shri Lal Bahadur, Minister for Police and Transport; and (xi) Hon'ble Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya, Minister for Development and Industries.

There were thirteen Parliamentary Secretaries at the commencement of the year. One of them, namely Shri Atma Ram Govind Kher, was appointed Minister on August 11, 1947, and three others were appointed Ministers on September 19, 1947. Shri Raghukul Tilak resigned his appointment on September 26, 1947. The year thus closed with eight

Parliamentary Secretaries as follows:—Shri Govind Sahai and Shri Jagan Prasad Rawat, attached to the Hon'ble Premier; Shri Charan Singh, attached to the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government; Mr. Waheed Ahmad, attached to the Hon'ble Minister for Development and Industries; Mr. Latafat Husain and Shri Udaibir Singh, attached to the Hon'ble Minister for Communications; Maulvi Mahfuzur Rahman, attached to the Hon'ble Minister for Education and Labour; and Th. Hargovind Singh, attached to the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Orders made thereunder, transferred full powers in Provincial affairs to the Cabinet and the Governor's powers of intervention came to an end. The Premier, as the head of the Cabinet, instead became the final and coordinating authority in all matters of provincial policy and administration and the Governor became entirely a constitutional head. The Rules of Executive Business and Secretariat Instructions had to be amended accordingly.

2. Administrative Activities

I.C.S. & I.P. In accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State, members of the I. C. S. and I. P. were given the option to retire on retiring or proportionate pension. Some of those who opted for Pakistan were released to join that Dominion.

I.A.S. & I.P. S. Two of the new services namely, I. A. S. and I. P. S. were constituted to replace the I. C. S. and I. P. The number of officers recruited to these new services during the year was 21 and 5 respectively.

The number of Divisional Commissioners was reduced from nine to five by amalgamating the revenue divisions as follows:—

- (i) Meerut and Agra Divisions.
- (ii) Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions.
- (iii) Banaras and Gorakhpur Divisions.
- (iv) Lucknow and Faizabad Divisions.

The Rohilkhand Division was allowed to remain under the separate charge of a Commissioner and the Kumaun Division under a Deputy Commissioner in charge as before August 15, 1947.

Additional Commissioners In order to afford relief to Commissioners from Judicial work the number of Additional Commissioners was increased from five to eight.

To cope with the strain on the Provincial Services on account of the depletion of the cadres of the I. C. S. and the I. P. the cadre of the United Provinces Civil Service (Executive Branch) was increased by 51 permanent posts and the cadre of the United Provinces Police Service by 15 such posts.

U. P. C. S. & U. P. P. S.

The number of Revenue Officers was also increased from 42 to 54, so that deputy collectors might be relieved of revenue case work. Revenue Officers

Eighty five posts of Judicial Officers were created to meet the shortage of executive officers and to relieve such officers of their judicial work. Recruitment to the post was made from among the unplaced top candidates who appeared at the examination for the recruitment of Munsifs in the years 1940-46. Judicial Officers

The composition of the Board of Revenue also underwent a change. Only one member of the I. C. S. was retained to look after the administrative duties and two others from amongst the listed-post-holders were appointed as Judicial Members of the Board of Revenue. Board of Revenue

Owing to all-round increase in the work of the Provincial Public Service Commission a third member was appointed. Public Service Commission.

After the amalgamation of the Moradabad region with that of the Lucknow region, four Regional Food Controllers and nine Deputy Regional Food Controllers functioned during the year. In order to cope with the increased work due to the introduction of total rationing in certain regulated towns of the province, an increased number of Deputy Collectors continued to be employed on supply and rationing work and a large number of outsiders continued to be employed as Assistant Rationing Officers. Regional Food Controllers.

The number of officers, who were working under the Resettlement and Employment Directorate in connexion with the supply of labour, was reduced. The year started with four of our officers working under the Directorate, but their number was reduced to two towards the end of the year. Resettlement and Employment Directorate.

The policy with regard to communal representation in the services was revised. For the Scheduled Castes 10% representation was reserved in vacancies both in the competitive and non-competitive spheres of recruitment. For the rest of the vacancies it was laid down that (a) in the competitive sphere the sole criterion would be merit, and (b) in the non-competitive sphere, recruitment would be on the basis of population in the province. Communal Representation in Services.

Although the Anti-Corruption Department had been re-organised last year it was found about the middle of 1947 that it was engaged in a somewhat large number of cases which actually fell within the purview of the police, e.g., cases of black-marketing and smuggling. The result of this was that the anti-corruption investigating staff was overwhelmed with all sorts of cases and was unable to complete its inquiries with promptness. It was, moreover, felt that it would be better if the Anti-Corruption Department was to confine its investigations to important cases against government servants, particularly gazetted officers. The Eradication of Bribery and Corruption.

activities of the Department were accordingly reorientated and it was placed in the charge of an officer designated as the Superintendent of Police-in-Charge, under the general administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

**District
Anti Corruption
Committees.**

Towards the end of the previous year Government had issued instructions for the setting up of an Anti-Corruption Committee in each district for undertaking propaganda against corruption and mobilising public opinion against this evil. By the middle of 1947, a committee had been set up in every district. Each Committee consisted of the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Members of the Legislature representing the district, and three representatives of non-official bodies. The Committees were expected to meet once a month and Government placed a sum of Rs. 250/- at the disposal of each of them for propaganda. At the end of the year it was decided to review the working of the Committees to ascertain if any change was required in their scope and functions and reports on their working were called for from each district.

**Disciplinary
Proceedings**

Need had been felt for some time for some sort of a machinery for the speedy disposal of disciplinary cases against government servants, particularly cases involving charges of corruption, immorality, inefficiency, and the like. The existing rules were somewhat cumbersome and complicated and allowed much room for delay. With a view, therefore, to providing an expeditious alternative to the procedure provided for in the normal rules, Government framed the U. P. Disciplinary Proceedings (Administrative Tribunal) Rules, 1947. The Rules provided for the setting up of an Administrative Tribunal for inquiring into certain specified types of cases against government servants. The Tribunal had complete discretion to make inquiries in such manner as it considered appropriate and was not bound by any formal rules of procedure or evidence. After completing its inquiries in a case, the Tribunal was to submit its report to Government, together with its recommendations regarding the punishment to be awarded to the delinquent official. The Tribunal's recommendations did not need to be referred to the Public Service Commission by Government before passing the order of punishment. An Administrative Tribunal under these rules was set up towards the close of the year.

**Cinematograph
Films.**

The U. P. Cinema Advisory Committee was re-constituted on January 23, 1947, with 9 members of whom 6 were non-officials. The functions of the Committee were to advise Government on the suitability or otherwise of films for exhibition in cinemas, the number of which in the province was 165. During the year, the films 'Rajputani' and 'Strange Woman' were declared uncertified by Government on the report of this Committee. There was no Board of Film Censors but steps were being taken to set up one for the province which would also take over the functions of the Cinema Advisory Committee. The condition in Cinema Licenses requiring the com-

pulsory exhibition of approved films remained in abeyance for want of supply of suitable documentary films. A few documentary films were, however, prepared by Government towards the end of the year and action was being taken to push up the production of such films.

The winding up of the scheme initiated by the Government Evacuees. for financial assistance to evacuees from war theatres was completed during the year. Financial assistance was stopped to all evacuees except those who had some interest in the country from which they evacuated and continued to receive assistance pending their repatriation. The Government of India had fixed February 29, 1948, as the deadline for the closure of the scheme for assistance to all such evacuees. In the case of those evacuees who were blind, crippled or decrepit the Provincial Government tried to obtain their admission into charitable institutions and the Government of India were moved to meet the cost involved. Arrangements were also being made to train those evacuees in cottage industries who were willing to take to such vocations. Latterly, report was received that Indians were experiencing difficulty in obtaining employment in Burma and on the advice of the High Commissioner for India the Government of India had imposed a restriction on repatriation and only those evacuees who of their own accord applied for repatriation and could prove to the satisfaction of the Protector of Emigrants that they would be able to find suitable employment on arrival in Burma were to be called up till February 29, 1948, when the Central Government's scheme of assistance, including assisted repatriation, was to come to an end.

Since the orders issued to all District Officers in 1939 and again in 1946 to eradicate *begar* did not prove fully effective and complaints of the exaction of *begar* continued to be received by Government, stringent orders were issued in March 1947 making District Officers personally responsible for the eradication of *begar* in their districts and for necessary measures to that end. They were also required to ensure that all investigations and proceedings relating to *begar* should be expeditiously undertaken and completed. In consequence of the action taken under these instructions the practice of *begar* largely diminished and complaints Begar against the evil were thereafter much fewer. Moreover, in order to remove the social and other disabilities of members of the Scheduled Castes, Government introduced the United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Bill which was passed into law by the Legislature in 1947 and came into force from September 1, 1947. This Act recognised the right of members of the Scheduled Castes to the use of water, roadways, cremation grounds and conveyance and legally recognised their right of access to public institutions and temples. It also ensured to them the exercise of other lawful rights and penalised the taking of compulsory labour from any member of these castes or even causing him to work on inadequate wages. Social Uplift

**State
Language.**

During the year, a non-official resolution was moved in the United Provinces Legislative Council urging that the Hindi Language and the Devnagri script be adopted as the State language and script, respectively, of this province. Government accepted the resolution and also took steps for its implementation. General orders were issued in October 1947 to the effect that in future recruitment to public services preference shall be given, other things being equal, to candidates possessing a working knowledge of Hindi. Steps were being taken to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject in qualifying examinations for recruitment to Government services. Hindi in the Devnagri script was notified as the language of the civil and criminal courts and all proceedings under the Land Revenue Act were thereafter to be conducted in Hindi. Further, all summonses, proclamations and processes issuing to the public from the courts or from revenue officials were to be in the Devnagri character and all petitions or complaints to criminal, civil and revenue courts were to be in the Devnagri character unless the petitioner was unfamiliar with that script in which case he could use the Persian character. Hindi was prescribed as the language of Government offices though for the time being those Government servants who were unacquainted with Hindi could use the language which they had been using. They were, however, asked to acquire a working knowledge of Hindi.

Spelling.

A comprehensive list of wrongly-spelt names of places occupying a prominent place in the cultural life of the people of the province was compiled and Government were considering the manner in which these names should be correctly spelt. Orders for the use of the reformed spellings of the names of some of the more important places and rivers, like Ayodhya for Ajodhya or Ajudhya, Kanpur for Cawnpore, Ganga for Ganges, were issued and the Government of India were requested to take necessary action to have the reformed spellings embodied in the Post and Telegraph directories all over the world. Government were also considering proposals, in consonance with a recommendation made by the Legislative Council, for the adoption of a new name for this Province.

**Entertain-
ment and
Betting Tax**

In 1937, Government decided to levy a tax on entertainments and betting as these were considered to be primarily a luxury and the United Provinces Entertainment and Betting Tax Act was, accordingly, enacted and brought into force from November 15, 1937. The income derived from this tax in 1937-38 was about Rs. 4,98,071 but thereafter it gradually increased and went up to Rs. 31,44,273 during 1946-47. In order to increase the revenue further and at the same time to combat inflation, Government decided to enhance the rates of these taxes in 1947 and an amending Act, Act XI of 1947, was accordingly enacted appreciably increasing the rates. On the other hand, however, there was reason to believe that there was still a considerable leakage throughout the province and, in view of the enhanced rates, it was likely that the tax evasion would increase if not checked in time. To remedy this, Government

decided to create a special agency to supervise the collection of the tax. This agency would comprise a Chief Inspector of Entertainment Tax with two Deputy Chief Inspectors and a number of additional Entertainment Tax Inspectors in the more important districts. The rules under the Act were also being revised so as to eliminate all chances of tax evasion. It was expected that the income from the tax would be about Rs. 4 lakhs during the year 1947-48

Throughout the year, work in the various departments of the Secretariat continued to increase mainly on account of expansion in the nation-building activities of the Government. The result of this increase was that the existing staff proved to be inadequate and the question of reorganization of the Secretariat, which had often engaged the attention of Government in the past, became an urgent one. During and since the war, officers and staff in the Secretariat had both been working at high pressure and till late hours and the demands for extra staff had been persistent. But it was difficult to determine and satisfy those demands without a systematic and thorough examination of the actual needs of each department. For meeting the emergent needs of the departments such minimum staff was, however, provided as appeared, after a summary enquiry, to be unavoidably necessary. A Special Officer having Secretariat experience was appointed in July 1947 to examine what staff should be given on a permanent footing to the various Secretariat departments and to advise the Deputy Secretary to Government in the Secretariat Administration Department, who had also been appointed the Secretariat Reorganisation Officer, on other matters connected with the working and reorganisation of the Secretariat. The Special Officer finished the examination of most of the Secretariat departments by the end of 1947 and on the basis of his recommendations Government sanctioned the entertainment of such additional staff as was considered to be absolutely necessary. The Reorganization Officer also drew up a report on the reorganization of the Secretariat which was under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile, the Medical, Appointment and Home (Police) Departments were split up, in the interest of the efficient and expeditious disposal of work, into two separate departments each. The Home (Jails) Department was separated from the Home (Criminal) Department and was formed into a self-contained independent department. A separate Colonization section was also formed in the Secretariat in October 1947 to deal with the various schemes of colonisation and, in view of the considerable increase in the volume, complexity and importance of labour problems, a separate Labour Department was formed from March 1947 to enable Government to give prompt attention to labour questions. A Refugee Department was created in September to deal with the problem of the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees who had come to the province from the Punjab, North-West

Secretariat
Expansion.

Frontier Province and Sind. Many additional officers were also appointed to cope with the increased work.

Secretariat Examination Competitive examinations for recruitment to the Upper and Lower Divisions of the Secretariat ministerial service had been suspended in 1942 on account of the war. These were revived in 1947 and a competitive examination was held by the United Provinces Public Service Commission in August. A large number of candidates were recruited on the results of that examination.

Administrative Officer's Conference. In order that Government may have a better contact with the senior Administrative Officers of the Province a conference of such officers was held in the Council House, Lucknow in the month of September. It was addressed by the Hon'ble Premier, and the various Government schemes and matters of policy were discussed and explained at the conference.

Revised Pay The pay of Secretariat ministerial and inferior establishments was increased in accordance with the recommendations of the United Provinces Pay Committee, as accepted by Government.

Refugees. The influx of refugees from West Pakistan started about the end of February and became so great by September that it necessitated the creation of a separate Refugee Department at the headquarters of Government. Arrangements for the shelter and feeding of destitute refugees were immediately made. A Refugee Registration Ordinance was promulgated under which every refugee was required to be registered in the district of his stay. The refugees were spread throughout the 49 districts but their population was biggest in the western districts, specially Dehra Dun and Sharanpur. The total number of registered refugees in the province on December 31, 1947 stood at 2,78,043 but a very large number of them had not got themselves registered till then. The total refugee population in the province was about 4 lakhs.

Relief to Refugees. Owing to the general shortage of housing accommodation it was not possible to accommodate the large number of refugees in the existing houses. The Government of India were, consequently, requested to place at the disposal of the Provincial Government the vacant buildings so far in the occupation of the Defence Department. This was readily agreed to by the Government of India. Prompt repairs were made to these buildings which were turned into refugee camps. By December 31, 1947, 12 such camps had sprung up in the province with a population of 82,434 refugees, most of whom were fed by Government. The next immediate problem was that of feeding and clothing the destitute refugees. For a pretty long period Government had to feed as many as 60,000 refugees every day. Forty thousand *lihafs*, 20,000 blankets and 15,000 lbs. of knitting wool were also distributed free to them during winter.

The expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, which

was estimated at Rs. 45 lakhs during the year 1947, was to be met by the Government of India. Refugee Finance.

The domicile restriction and age limits were relaxed in suitable deserving cases to enable the refugees who came from areas in Pakistan to be employed in the various Government services. The territorial restrictions on institutions where the educational qualifications were acquired were also similarly relaxed and all Heads of Departments were directed to communicate the number of vacancies available with them to the Director, Resettlement and Employment who had been specially entrusted with the task of listing and recommending suitable refugee candidates for employment in the Government services. Nearly 1,500 refugees were successful in securing employment through the Employment Exchanges. In the refugee camps, training-cum-production centres were organised to give a short-term training to refugees in the crafts. A scheme for the technical and vocational training of refugees was also under consideration. An emergency scheme for the construction of cheap houses-cum-shops was devised and it was proposed to construct some *kachcha* houses-cum-shops for deserving refugees all over the province. A start was made with 6 units of ten each, one in each of the six districts of Lucknow, Faizabad, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Farrukhabad and Mainpuri. Tentative schemes for the grant of loans to urban refugees for setting up in business and industries were also drawn up. Refugee Rehabilitation

The refugee administration of the province was looked after by the Hon'ble Premier himself, with Shri Bhagwan Sahay as the Provincial Refugee Commissioner. A whole time Deputy Commissioner and a Deputy Secretary were also provided while the Director of Resettlement and Employment was entrusted with the task of rehabilitation and re-settlement. Refugee Administrative Machinery.

3. Character of the Year

The unfavourable monsoon conditions till the middle of August 1947 and the deficiency and uneven distribution of rainfall from the middle of August to the end of September affected *khari* sowings as a result of which the cultivated area 2,41,72,582 acres decreased by 4,54,748 acres to 2,37,17,834 acres representing a decrease of 1.9% from the preceding year's acreage. Nature of the Weather and its effect on Crops and cultivated area.

Owing partly to the unfavourable sowing season and partly to the fact that tracts of land were left fallow for sowing sugarcane on account of the high price obtainable for it, the total *Rabi* area, 2,16,63,070 acres, fell by 1,50,760 to 2,15,12,310 acres, representing a fall of 7% from the preceding year's acreage.

Owing to the unfavourable sowing season in some tracts and the general increase in sugarcane area, the total *Rabi* area of the province fell Crops.

by 1,50,760 acres. Strong winds and hail storm during ripening period caused some damage to the *Rabi* crop but it was fairly good on the whole. The area under hot weather crops fell by 10 per cent.

Remissions
and Relief.

In *Rabi* 1354, remissions and suspensions in revenue amounting, respectively, to Rs. 2,02,579 and Rs. 107/- were sanctioned while those sanctioned in *Kharif* 1355 amounted to Rs. 6,06,521/- and Rs. 69,122/- respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,72,150/- was also sanctioned as gratuitous relief.

Cultivated
Area.

The cultivated area in the province was 36.5 million acres resulting in a decrease of 2,42,113 acres or 0.7 per cent over the last year's cultivated area. The area under *Kharif* was larger than under *Rabi* being respectively 65 and 59 per cent of the total cultivated area.

Irrigated
Area.

The net irrigated area fell from 1,17,01,501 acres in the preceding year to 1,15,32,964 acres or 1.4 per cent in the year under report, mainly because there was not much demand for irrigation. In all, the irrigated area was 31.6 per cent of the total cultivated area. The total number of new masonry wells constructed during the years was 10,265 but the net increase after deducting the number of those which fell into disuse was only 4,690.

Prices.

The prices of wheat and rice which were rationed remained stationary. The prices of *juar* barley and gram showed a tendency to fluctuate in December, 1946 but remained stationary thereafter on account of the arrival of the new *kharif* grain in the market.

The steep rise in the prices of food grains and consumers' goods hit the middle classes hard and made it difficult for them to make both ends meet.

Health.

Except for the Rohilkhand, Jhansi and Faizabad Divisions, the Province was more or less free from diseases of any serious type and public health on the whole was satisfactory.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

4. Realisation of Land Revenue Agricultural

Advances and Canal Dues

Total Land
Revenue
Demand and
Collections.

The gross demand under land revenue was Rs. 687.75 lakhs against Rs. 683.65 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase was due to the enforcement of short term settlement and the progressive increase in alluvial *mahals* in some districts. Out of the total demand of Rs. 687.75 lakhs, collections amounted to Rs. 680.16 lakhs. Coercive processes had to be used for the collection of an amount representing 4.6% of the total demand of all Government dues.

A sum of Rs. 19,29,158 as against Rs. 17.20 lakhs in the previous *Tagavi*. year was advanced as *tagavi* under Act XII of 1884 and another of Rs. 7,27,742 under Act XIX of 1883. The latter sum included an amount of Rs. 5,49,543 on account of interest-free *tagavi* for reclamation of waste lands in connection with the 'Grow More Food Campaign,' construction of masonry wells and installation of Persian Wheels. These schemes were gaining popularity all over the province. A sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs as against Rs. 9.68 lakhs fell due for collection during the year. Out of this, Rs. 0.76 lakhs was remitted and Rs. 16.04 lakhs actually collected.

Out of the total demands of all kinds amounting to Rs. 1119.97 lakhs, Rs. 1104.49 lakhs or 98.7% as against 98.9% last year was collected.

The current demand on account of occupiers' rate rose from Rs. 311.19 lakhs to Rs. 315.25 lakhs and the amount in respect of owners' rate from Rs. 60,016 to Rs. 61,392.

Total
demand of
all kinds.
Canal Dues.

5. Survey, Record and Settlement Operations

Settlement operations which were held in abeyance in the entire province from 1942 onwards on account of the last War continued in abeyance during 1947 also.

Survey and Record operations which commenced in *tahsil* Ghosi in the Azamgarh district last year were continued. Special operations were also introduced during the year under report in district Gonda and *tahsils* Bansi and Domariaganj in the Basti district.

6. Land Records

The pre-occupation of *Patwaris* and *Kanungos* with extraneous duties and the delayed supply of forms to the districts prevented an effective checking of the records. Special attention had to be paid to some districts where agrarian riots and serious crimes had occurred and the Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department and the Assistant Director of Land Records, accompanied by *Kanungo* Inspectors, visited a number of such districts in connexion with agrarian disputes, and also flood relief work and inspection of land records.

The condition of maps was generally satisfactory. Record operations in the Banaras district having become due, estimates of the cost of operations were called for from the local authorities. The work of revision of the *tahsil* and district maps progressed satisfactorily.

7. Tenancy Areas

Because of the high prices of foodgrains and cultivators bringing more land under the plough, the total area of holdings in the province during the year 1946-47 (1354 Fasli) increased by 4,27,551 acres.

The *Sir* area decreased by 83,87 acres—6,640 acres in the province of Agra and 1,747 acres in Avadh, while the *khudkasht* area rose by 9,141

acres—7,470 acres in Agra and 1,671 acres in Avadh. The decrease in the *Sir* area was due to transfer of rights and the increase in *khud-kasht* to economic reasons. The transfer of proprietary rights increased the area under ex-proprietary tenancy in the province by 6,055 acres.

The area held by occupancy tenants increased by 35,275 acres. There was an increase of 1,66,532 acres in Agra and 45,183 acres in Avadh under hereditary tenancy due to new lettings by the *zamindars*. The non-occupancy area also increased in the province by 17,723 acres—17,317 acres in Agra and 406 acres in Avadh because of the desire of tenants to earn more by bringing as much land as possible under the plough. The area under hereditary tenants, with special rights showed an increase of 14,666 acres on account of the grant of new leases on attractive premia. Owing to concessions granted under the Tenancy Act for plantation of groves, the area under groves registered an increase of 3,257 acres.

8. Government Estates

The Board of Revenue continued to control all the Government estates, except the Stone Mahal in district Mirzapur, which remained under the control of the Commissioner, Banaras division. Receipts from the estates increased from Rs. 28.87 lakhs in the year 1945-46 to Rs. 33.61 lakhs in the year 1946-47 and so did the expenditure from Rs. 12.18 lakhs to Rs. 14.94 lakhs. The largest increase in income, viz., Rs. 4.42 lakhs, occurred in the Tarai and Bhabar Government Estates, Naini Tal, and was due to (1) better prices obtained by the sale of forest trees (2) keener competition at the sale of bazar contracts and shops, etc. (3) keener bidding at the auction of milk contracts (5) increased income from canals and ferries because of the increase in irrigated area, and (5) sale of land in Tanakpur and of trees in the civil forests.

Public
Health.

In comparison with the previous year, public health registered an improvement in all the Estates. Mortality from Malaria in the Tarai & Bhabar Estates decreased by about 1,000. The anti-malarial dispensary in the Garhwal Bhabar Estate continued to work at Kalalghati. The drainage improvement scheme in Kotwara was taken in hand by the Public Health Department and sanitation in the town was likely to improve when the scheme materialised. The District Board dispensaries continued to function as before. There was an Ayurvedic dispensary at Sangobandh run by the District Board and a similar dispensary at Wyndhamganj run by the Rural Development Department.

Public
Works

No work of any importance was carried out this year. A sum of Rs. 17,083/- was spent on survey of the *Tarai* area in connexion with the ex-soldiers' settlement scheme and another of Rs. 22,318/- on maintaining and improving the water supply, walling, fencing of fields and repairs to hand-pumps in the Tarai and Bhabar Estates. A sum of Rs. One

lakh was estimated for repairs to canals in the Estates. A new boiler was purchased at an approximate cost of Rs. 10,800/- for the Tanakpur water-works.

The Tarai & Bhabar Estates contributed Rs. 7,500/-, as usual, to Education, the District Board of Naini Tal for educational purpose. Besides, a sum of Rs. 2,188/- was incurred on the grant of scholarships to students. The schools in the Estates were suitably staffed and the number of scholars increased by 195 in the Tarai & Bhabar Estates and by 200 in the Garhwal Bhabar Estates. The number of primary schools in the Dudhi Estate remained the same as last year. An English High School called the Dakshin Kaimur High School was started in Dudhi in 1947 to which Government allotted a grant in aid of Rs. 5,000/-. The primary school, as well as the only High School, in the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement Estate continued as before.

The seed stores in the Tarai & Bhabar and the Dudhi estates distributed, respectively, about 15,086 and 2,978 maunds of seeds, which were estimated to have produced about 2 lakh maunds of essential foodgrains. A large number of implements was distributed to tenants in the Tarai & Bhabar Estates at concessional rates. The working of the Estate Farm at Kitcha showed a profit of Rs. 248/7/6 as against a loss of Rs. 666/- in the previous year. A good deal of work was being done for the advancement of cottage and other industries in the Tarai & Bhabar Government Estates. The most popular forms of cottage industries were spinning and knitting. About 20 maunds of wool and a large number of wheel and hand spindles were distributed to the tenants.

Agriculture
Develop-
ment

Forests play an important part in the Tarai & Bhabar Government Estates and the Dudhi Estate. The gross income from forests amounted to Rs. 15.2 lakhs and Rs. 2.86 lakhs in the Tarai & Bhabar Estates and the Dudhi Estates, respectively. In the Tarai & Bhabar Estates the forests supplied timber fuel and facilities free of charge to the tenants. The concessions were estimated to be worth about Rs. 3.36 lakhs as against Rs. 3.23 lakhs in the previous year. In the Dudhi Estate the value of such concessions in respect of trees and bamboos alone was Rs. 6,817/- and in addition, the tenants took away unlimited quantities of minor produce for which no records are maintained.

Forests.

Thirty nine candidates, including seven patwaris and five state candidates, appeared in the Kanungo training school examination held in September-October 1946 and all of them passed. The number of *patwaris* who officiated in temporary post vacancies of supervisors or Assistant Registrar Kanungos was 1,049. The classes for junior civilians and probationary Deputy Collectors, as well as those for partition civil court and survey *amins*, remained in abeyance,

Miscellaneous.

9. Ward's Estates

Estates Under Management. The number of estates under management fell from 184 to 167. Superintendence of only one estate, viz., the Ambika Prasad estate in Unnao district, was assumed during the year while 19 estates were released. The important estates released were the Sheomangal Singh estate in Mainpuri and the *theka* portion of the Amethi estate, district Sultanpur, with gross incomes of Rs. 1,77,000/- and Rs. 2,84,000/- respectively. The two estates had remained under superintendence for nine and seven years, respectively. The rent roll of the former rose from Rs. 1,42,700/- to Rs. 1,64,100/- and of the latter from Rs. 2,62,700 to Rs. 2,79,600/- during the Court's management.

Collections. The net recoverable current demand for all kinds of dues—rent, sayar and forest—fell from Rs. 97.11 lakhs to Rs. 86.67 lakhs. The fall was mainly due to the release of a large number of estates as against the assumption of only one small estate during the year. The total collections on account of both the current and arrear demands were 100.2 per cent of the net recoverable current demand as against 99.91 percent in the preceding year. Excluding the figures for the estates which remained under superintendence for a portion of the year only, the percentage of collections was 100.7 which was very satisfactory.

Cost of Management A sum of Rs. 31.01 lakhs was realised on account of revenue, rates and cesses against Rs. 35.32 lakhs in the preceding year. The cost of management amounted to 17.2 per cent of the gross income as against 14.7 per cent. of the preceding year. This increase was due to a fall in the gross income from Rs. 102 lakhs to Rs. 91 lakhs and to the increased rates at which dearness allowance had to be given to Court of Wards servants and also to revision of the rates of pay of the inferior establishment.

Improvements. In spite of the release of a large number of estates there was practically no reduction in expenditure on the education of wards and their dependants. Debt liquidation schemes were in force in all the indebted estates except those where proceedings under the Encumbered Estates Act were still pending. In 23 estates, the actual payments towards the reduction of debts were in excess of the fixed annual instalments. A sum of Rs. 3.79 lakhs was spent on improvement schemes. The work of agricultural improvement in connection with the Grow-More-Food, Campaign, started in 1944, was continued vigorously. *Daulbandi* was carried out in 1,203 villages covering an area of 39,610 acres; 377 new wells were constructed and 46,796 new compost pits were dug. New land with an area of 10,917 acres was assessed to a rental of Rs. 42,288/- during the year. Increases of Rs. 22,717/- and Rs. 9,027/- were also effected by settlement of *bila-tasfia* land and vacant holdings, respectively. The experiment of consolidated farming started in village

Sarthua in the Lucknow district proved a great success and the scheme was extended to another Court of Wards village in the district. Plantation of new orchards, fuel plantation, registration of improved seed growers, establishment of demonstration farms and new hamlets, and consolidation of holdings also received due attention and considerable headway was made in those directions. A Sum of Rs. 8.93 lakhs was invested by the estates during the year. The volume of litigation, both revenue and civil, was small.

The accounts of the estates were audited as usual and the defects pointed out were, in most cases, due to a disregard of the rules of procedure or to negligence. There was no embezzlement or misappropriation of any serious nature during the period. The Advisory Committees and members of the Court of Wards continued to take active interest in the affairs of the estates. Audit.

10. Revenue Courts.

The number of institutions under the U. P. Tenancy Act increased slightly from 3,48,351 to 3,55,574. There was a remarkable decrease in the number of suits for arrears of rent and ejectment, the former having fallen, excluding the figures for Avadh, from 1,07,194 to 1,02,326 and the latter from 90,287 to 77,752. The number of miscellaneous suits not specified in schedule IV of the Act increased from 9,978 to 20,520. Cases in which ejectments were actually ordered number only 6,812 as against 49,070 of the previous year and, consequently, the area affected also fell from 33,682.5 to 11,253.5 acres. This could be attributed to the orders staying ejectment proceedings and the subsequent amendment of the Act itself. Tenancy Litigation.

The total number of suits and applications for disposal stood at 4,38,472 as against 4,80,000 in the previous year, 1945-46, and 8.30 lakhs in 1944-45 of which 2,69,041 were disposed of during the year, as against 3,93,000 in the preceding year. Disposal of Original Tenancy Cases.

The number of mutations in proprietary rights fell from 2,46,277 to 2,25,199 and the decrease was contributed mostly by the succession cases, the number of which fell from 1,64,538 to 1,53,131. The latter decrease may be attributed to the absence of epidemics and the preoccupation of *patwaris* with crop cutting, grain procurement and the preparation of statements in connection with the proposed abolition of *Zamindari*. Redemption cases also declined by 6,076 and sales by private transfers by 2,203. Mutations.

The number of applications for partition fell from 3,845 to 2,588 of which 339 were for perfect and 2,249 for imperfect partition. Out of 7,064 cases for disposal, 1,694 were decided leaving a balance of 5,370 cases. As a result of perfect partition, the number of *mahals* increas- Partitions.

ed from 140 to 313 while imperfect partitions accounted for increase in the number of *pattis* from 934 to 2,341.

Appeals and Revisions. The number of appeals of Collectors under the U.P. Tenancy Act fell from 5,534 to 4,560. The total number for disposal was 6,310 of which 4,054 were disposed of leaving a balance of 2,256, of which 953 were over three months old.

The number of appeals for disposal by Commissioners under the Tenancy Act fell from 32,986 to 25,657; of these 6,418 were disposed of and 19,238—excluding one case treated as revision—were left pending. Orders of the lower courts were reversed, modified or remanded in 18.7 per cent. of the appeals filed. The number of appeals for disposal by Commissioners under the U.P. Land Revenue Act was 2,088 of which only 773 were pending at the close of the year. The Board of Revenue disposed of 3,322 appeals, leaving a balance of 7,623 undisposed of.

Honorary Assistant Collectors. There were 122 Honorary Assistant Collectors at the beginning of the year but 113 only worked up to March 31, 1947. They disposed of 21,008 cases. The courts of the Honorary Assistant Collectors were abolished with effect from April 1, 1947.

CHAPTER III

LAW, ORDER AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

11. Course of Legislation.

The United Provinces Legislature passed the following Bills which became Acts after having been assented to by the Governor, or the the Governor-General, as required by Law :—

- (1) The United Provinces Home Guards Bill, 1947 (Act No. 1 of 1947).
- (2) The United Provinces Control of Supplies (Temporary Powers) Bill, 1947 (Act No. II of 1947).
- (3) The United Provinces Temporary Control of Rent and Eviction Bill, 1947 (Act No. III of 1947).
- (4) The United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order (Temporary) Bill, 1947 (Act No. IV of 1947).
- (5) The United Provinces Cotton (Statistics) Bill, 1947 (Act No. V of 1947).
- (6) The United Provinces Electricity (Temporary Powers of Control) Bill, 1947 (Act No. VI of 1947).
- (7) The Agra University (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. VII of 1947).

- (8) The United Provinces Provincialization of Hospitals Bill, 1947 (Act No. VIII of 1947).
- (9) The United Provinces Goondas (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. IX of 1947).
- (10) The United Provinces Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. X of 1947).
- (11) The United Provinces Entertainment and Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. XI of 1947).
- (12) The United Provinces (Temporary) Storage Requisition Bill, 1947 (Act No. XII of 1947).
- (13) The United Provinces Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. XIII of 1947).
- (14) The United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Bill, 1947 (Act No. XIV of 1947).
- (15) The Kumaun Animal Transport Control Bill, 1947 (Act No. XV of 1947).
- (16) The United Provinces Court of Wards (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. XVI of 1947).
- (17) The United Provinces Restoration of Lands and Homes Bill, 1947 (Act No. XVII of 1947).
- (18) The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. XVIII of 1947).
- (19) The United Provinces Famine Relief Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. XIX of 1947).
- (20) The United Provinces Veterinary Council Bill, 1947 (Act No. XX of 1947).
- (21) The Agra University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1947 (Act No. XXI of 1947).
- (22) The United Provinces Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill, 1947 (Act No. XXII of 1947).
- (23) The United Provinces Molasses Control Bill, 1947 (Act No. XX III of 1947).
- (24) The United Provinces Communal Disturbances Prevention Bill, 1947 (Act No. XXIV of 1947).
- (25) The United Provinces (Temporary) Accommodation Requisition Bill, 1947 (Act No. XXV of 1947).
- (26) The United Provinces Panchayat Raj Bill, 1947 (Act No. XXVI of 1947).
- (27) The United Provinces Requisition of Motor Vehicles (Emergency Powers Bill, 1947 (Act No. XXVII of 1947).
- (28) The United Provinces Industrial Disputes Bill, 1947 (Act No. XXVIII of 1947).

During the periods when the legislature was not in session, the Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 88 of the Govern-

ment of India Act, and on grounds of immediate necessity, promulgated the following ordinances:—

- (1) The Kumaon Animal Transport Control Ordinance (Ordinance No. I of 1947).
- (2) The United Provinces Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. II of 1947).
- (3) The United Provinces Communal Disturbances Prevention Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. III of 1947).
- (4) The United Provinces Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. IV of 1947).
- (5) The United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. V of 1947).
- (6) The Kanpur Urban Area Development Board (Amendment of Constitution) Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. VI of 1947).
- (7) The United Provinces Accommodation (Requisition) Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. VII of 1947).
- (8) The United Provinces Requisitioning of Motor Vehicles (Emergency Powers) Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. VIII of 1947).
- (9) The United Provinces Land Utilisation Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. IX of 1947).
- (10) The United Provinces Refugees Registration and Movement Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. X of 1947).
- (11) The United Provinces Evacuees (Administration of Property) Ordinance 1947 (Ordinance No. XI of 1947).
- (12) The United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. XII of 1947).
- (13) The United Provinces Industrial Disputes (Second) Ordinance, 1947 (Ordinance No. XIII of 1947).
- (14) Ordinance to amend the United Provinces Sugar Factories Control Act, 1938 (Ordinance No. XIV of 1947).

12. Home

(a) Police.

Cognizable crime which had risen sharply during the year 1946 registered a further increase during 1947. There was a rise in all forms of crime, specially those against person and property. Dacoity increased by about 58%, robbery by 50% and murder also by 50%. Many dacoities and murders were registered in connection with the communal disturbances which broke out after the partition of the country. Communal rioting broke out on a large scale after the partition in Saharanpur and Dehra Dun and to a lesser extent in some other districts of the Western Range. The communal situation remained tense throughout the Province during 1947.

Preventive action under Sections 109 and 110, which had decreased during 1946, registered considerable improvement during 1947.

Complaints against the inadequacy of the police force in the districts continued, and though the situation as regards the Armed Police improved by reason of the formation of the Provincial Armed Constabulary Companies yet as regards the Civil Police, it was felt that considering the difficult times the strength was still inadequate.

District
Executive
Force.

This force consisted of 4 Battalions of 6 Companies each and was paid for by the Government of India. The officers and most of the men of this force were, however, from the U. P. Police. The Special Armed Constabulary proved to be of much use during the disturbances in the second half of 1947.

Special Ar-
med Consta-
bulary.

The Strength of the Provincial Armed Constabulary, formerly designated as the Military Police, increased from 26 to 86 companies and the force was re-organised on a battalion basis during the year. Recruitment to the new companies was effected with commendable speed. The newly organised Provincial Armed Constabulary had already proved its usefulness in connection with the communal disturbances and internal security duties and was expected to be of even greater use in future.

Provincial
Armed con-
stabulary.

The total strength in this Section increased from 129 to 228. The number of new Wireless Transmitting stations opened was 14, making a total of 46 fixed stations at the end of the year. The total number of messages handled was 1,90,271 against 1,02,441 in 1946. Ninety nine persons were successfully trained as operators and the Headquarters of the Section was moved from Sitapur to Lucknow towards the end of the year. There were about 21 stations in operation.

Wireless
Telegraphy
Section.

One hundred and twenty persons attended the Diver's Course and 58 the Advanced Course. Out of these, 81 passed out as drivers and 49 were declared successful in the advanced course. Three hundred and seventeen major repairs and 408 minor repairs were undertaken at the Police Workshops at Sitapur. These figures were approximately double those of 1946.

M. T. Sec-
tion.

Twelve Companies of the Railway Protection Police—9 for the E. I. R. and 3 for the O. T. R—were formed during the year and did good work in connection with the protection of passengers on running trains.

Government
Railway
Police.

The provisions of the United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order (Temporary) Act, 1947 were supplemented by the United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, and the United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1947. The former provided for the attachment of moveable and immoveable property and for quartering additional police in the

United Pro-
vinces Main-
tenance of
Public Order
(Amendment
Ordinance,
1947.

affected area; the cost of such police being recoverable from the owner of the property attached. The latter provided for the prohibition of, or imposition of restrictions on, the entry into the United Provinces of any objectionable document and for requiring persons to assist in maintaining law and order, protecting property and to furnish information.

United Pro- The United Provinces Communal Disturbances Prevention Ordinance, 1947, also became an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

Comunal
Disturbances The Police Reorganisation Committee submitted its report which was being considered by Government. An anti-arms Smuggling Squad

Prevention was raised to detect the smuggling of arms and ammunition. The scales of pay of all ranks of the force were revised; the head constables and constables were given a much higher scale than those recommended by the

Act, 1947. Pay Committee. The Anti-Corruption Staff was placed under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and its activities were restricted to the official sphere. Four sub-inspectors who had been dismissed in connection with the 1942 movement were reinstated by Government.

Miscellaneous.

(b) Criminal.

Withdrawal The Independence Day was celebrated by the issue of orders directing all District Magistrates to withdraw prosecutions in cases which had been pending for an inordinately long time. Subject to the following exceptions, cases against the following classes of undertrials were ordered to be withdrawn forthwith :—

of Cases.

(a) those charged with offences punishable with imprisonment for one year or less whose cases had been pending on August 15, 1947 for not less than 6 months whether the accused were on bail or in jail,

(b) those charged with offences punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years and who had been in jail for three months or more on August 15, 1947.

(c) those who had been in jail for over six months on August, 15, 1947, and

(d) those undertrials who were children under 16 years of age, or were women or who were so old and infirm that, if cases against them were withdrawn, they were not likely to revert to crime and did not fall under any of the three categories mentioned above.

Exceptions. The concessions regarding releasedid not, however, apply to cases against the following classes of prisoners or undertrials:—

(a) those awaiting extradition proceedings,

(b) those likely to be prosecuted by Courts Martial,

(c) those prosecuted by the Government of India,
 (d) those charged, with offences under the United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947,

(e) those charged with offences relating to (1) assault on public servants, (2) counterfeiting of coins, (3) kidnapping and abduction, (4) poisoning, (5) rape, (6) robbery and dacoity, (7) corruption, bribery, profiteering and black-marketing, (8) communal disturbances, arson and loot, and (9) offences under the Explosive Substances Act, the Arms Act, the Opium Act and the Excise Act (relating to cocaine),

(f) those charged with offences punishable with imprisonment for a period extending to 7 years or more or with whipping or death, and

(g) those charged under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

A Government Service of Probation Officers was created with effect from April 1, 1947 and appointments thereto were made with effect from October 1, 1947. Further, it was decided to continue for the time being the institution of Honorary Magistrates and selection committees were reconstituted in each district to recommend candidates for appointment as honorary magistrates. Only persons of the requisite qualifications were appointed.

Probation
Officers.

Honorary
Magistrates

(c) *Jails.*

The Independence Day was celebrated in a befitting manner on August 15 and a jail delivery was ordered which accounted for the release of about 5,500 prisoners of various categories. Besides, special remissions were granted to all prisoners undergoing imprisonment and special meals were provided to them on the afternoon of August 15.

Jail Deli-
very.

A change of far-reaching importance was introduced in prison administration during the year, viz. the separation of executive and medical functions in central prisons. Previously, each of the six central prisons in the Province was under a Superintendent who was a medical man and was also responsible for medical arrangements in the prison. This was, however, not found to be a satisfactory arrangement for the administrative point of view. Consequently, it was decided to separate the medical and administrative functions of Superintendents and to recruit separate officers for executive and medical duties. Three Jail Superintendents and six Medical Superintendents were recruited through the agency of the Public Service Commission and the question of recruiting more Superintendents was under consideration.

Separation
of Executive
and Medical
Functions.

The population of convicted persons in the jails continued to show

Jail Population. a downward trend but the number of under-trials showed an unusual increase. The total jail population was 25,960 on January 1 and 26,139 on December 31, 1947, giving a daily average of 25,435 for the whole year. The number of under-trial prisoners was 6,917 on January 1 and 10,809 on December 31.

Jail Quarters. The difficulty in obtaining building materials persisted as in the previous year. But in spite of it, 22 quarters for warders and 2 for other officials were constructed. Moreover, extensions and improvements were carried out in the quarters attached to 14 jails in the Province while main and circle walls of 4 jails were improved and land was acquired for the construction of quarters for the staff of the district jails at Almora and Muzaffarnagar. Electricity was laid in the quarters of 7 jails and 3 kite-motion pumps were installed and 3 wells bored.

Jail Factories. The jail factories had a difficult time during the year on account of the limited transport facilities combined with a rapid fall in the population of convicted prisoners, the more so as large numbers of prisoners who had acquired considerable experience in factory work had been released on the Independence Day. Consequently, some jails had to close down their factories while many others just managed to run them. The U. P. Jails Depot had thus to starve for manufactured goods.

Jail Agriculture. Jail agriculture, too, could not escape the effects of the rapid fall in convict population. There was a dearth of convict labour and large tracts of cultivable land had to be left unploughed. On the other hand, the number of jails to which milk from the jail dairy was supplied to sick and convalescent prisoners increased from 17 in 1946 to 22 in 1947 with the result that the sale of milk to outside public was totally stopped and the surplus milk, if any, was made into curd and distributed to the prisoners. Another important development in the agricultural activities in jails was the preparation of compost manure on a large scale.

Jail Discipline. The conduct and discipline of prisoners remained generally satisfactory throughout, as also the health conditions in the jails.

(d) Reclamation.

Panchayat System. The reformation of members of the so-called criminal tribes living outside the Settlements was carried on through the agency of *Panchayats* which did useful work, especially in the way of prevention of crime and surrender of criminals. In about twenty districts the *panchyats* were formed by the Organisers of the department itself.

Settlements and Colonies The number of settlements and colonies continued to be the same as before. Owing, therefore, to the arrival of 500 repatriates from the Andamans congestion in the settlements and colonies appreciably increased during the year. These repatriates were accommodated in the settle-

ments in the first instance and were thereafter gradually settled in the colonies. A colony for the repatriates was established at Mohmudpur in the Moradabad district and additional colonies were in contemplation. More than one hundred settlers at the Kalyanpur settlement earned their livelihood by working in the mills at Kanpur whereas the Tailoring factory at the settlement provided employment to about 200 settlers. The demand for civil and military Police uniforms was increasing and the capacity of the factory needed expansion. The scheme at the Gorakhpur Settlement of segregating children from their parents in a separate hostel proved a success. In this settlement, the Doms were mostly employed as scavengers by the local Municipality and weaving was the main industry. The Harijan Sewak Sangh, Gorakhpur, which managed the Gorakhpur Settlement, was sanctioned an interest-free loan of Rs. 10,000 for commercial purposes.

In December 1946, Government appointed an Enquiry Committee Criminal Tribes and the utility of the criminal tribes legislation in its existing form. The Committee recommended the taking over of all the settlements by Government and the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act. They further recommended that the tribe, caste or group classification of a set of people as criminals was unjust and that the Habitual Offenders' Act should replace the Criminal Tribes Act, irrespective of class or creed. Criminal Tribes Committee.

13. Criminal Justice.

(a) *Agra.*

The number of Sessions divisions remained stationery at 20. But in order to cope with the heavy criminal work additional District and Sessions Judges worked at Allahabad, Banaras and Saharanpur and temporary Civil and Sessions Judges at Aligarh, Allahabad, Budaun, Banaras, Bareilly, Basti, Dehra Dun, Etah, Fatehpur, Hamirpur and Meerut. Administration etc. The temporary courts of Ballia and Hamirpur were made permanent with effect from April, 1, 1947. There was a decrease in the total number of offences reported but the figure for offences under the heads Offences Against the State and Public Tranquility, Contempt of Lawful Authority of Public Servants, Elections, False Evidence, Weights and Measures, Life, Wrongful Restraints, Robbery, Dacoity, Criminal Misappropriation of Property, Cheating, and Mischief showed a marked increase. The total number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, however, decreased from 1,19,937 to 89,471. The number of cases reported under the Code of Criminal Procedure and Special and Local Laws, including those pending from 1946, increased from 95,001 to 1,39,791.

The total number of undertrials before the magistrates stood at 3,74,702. Out of these 1,71,662 were either discharged or acquitted, Number of Under-trial

1,41,211 were sentenced, 572 died, escaped or were transferred to other provinces, 8,029 were committed to sessions, and 45,631 remained under trial at the end of the year. Out of 2,00,918 undertrials *challaned* for offences under the Indian Penal Code 43,225 were convicted, 1,22,893 acquitted or discharged and 375 died, escaped or were transferred to other provinces.

Duration and Result of Trials. The average duration of cases in all the magisterial courts rose from 18 to 23 days. Of the persons convicted 14,656 were punished with imprisonment 1,18,616 with fine or forfeiture and 211 with whipping. In addition 16,221 persons were required to give security. The number of cases decided during the year amounted to 1,34,999 as against 1,54,538 in the previous year. Honorary magistrates disposed of cases of 85,781 persons out of the total number of 3,34,661 persons whose cases were decided throughout the province.

The number of persons bound over for keeping the peace increased to 13,043 from 10,147 but the number of persons bound over for keeping good behaviour decreased from 3,995 to 3,487.

Witnesses. The number of witnesses examined in the magisterial courts increased from 1,64,975 to 1,80,886 but in the court of Sessions it went down from 22,713 to 21,243. The number of witnesses who attended but were discharged without examination decreased in the magisterial courts from 26,767 to 23,298 and in the court of sessions from 3,794 to 2,853.

First Offenders and Juveniles. The total number of first offenders released after admonition or on probation under sections 3 and 4 of the United Provinces First Offenders Probation Act, Act VI of 1938, increased from 3,381 to 6,897 but that of offenders placed under supervision of a Probation Officer decreased from 310 to 80.

Punishment. The number of persons sentenced to death by the courts of sessions, including those whose cases were pending from 1946, decreased from 198 to 167. Sentences on 32 accused were confirmed, 57 accused were released on appeal, 30 had their sentences modified by the High Court, and 2 persons died. Cases of the remaining 46 accused were pending at the end of the year. The number of persons executed during the year decreased from 20 to 9 but that of persons sentenced to transportation for life increased from 189 to 304. The total number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment also increased from 12,108 to 12,234.

Fines. The total amount of fines imposed in the courts of sessions increased from Rs. 37,935 to Rs. 91,635 and the total amount realised was Rs. 18,262. In the magisterial courts, the amount of fines imposed increased from Rs. 24,28,779 to Rs. 33,10,899 and the amount realised was Rs. 21,35,900.

The total number of appellants in the High Court increased to Appeals to 3,718 from 3,692. In other courts, the number fell from 26,782 to 26,492. High Court The number of Government appeals, including those pending since 1946, also increased to 66 from 56. Fifteen appeals were decided and remained pending at the end of the year, one having been partly heard.

(b) Avadh.

The number of Sessions divisions remained unchanged at 8. The Administration temporary courts which were created during the year or which continued etc. from the previous year worked for a total period of 47 months. The number of offences reported during the year increased from 68,100 to 76,047—those under the Indian Penal Code increased from 22,014 to 23,832 and those under the Criminal Procedure Code and other special and local Laws from 46,056 to 52,215. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 1,29,783. Out of these 59,436 were either discharged or acquitted, 50,308 were convicted, 233 either died or escaped and 19,806 remained under trial at the end of the year.

The magistrates sentenced 4,187 persons to various terms of imprisonment for substantive offences and 1,133 persons for failure to furnish Punishment security. Thirty seven persons were sentenced to death against 89 last year. Only one person was executed during the year as against 2 in the previous and 156 persons were sentenced to transportation for life as against 123 in the last year. The number of persons required to give security for keeping the peace was 28,190 as against 19,286 last year and of those required to give security for good behaviour was 1,406.

The number of cases decided after 6 weeks in the courts of sessions increased from 421 to 491. The provincial average duration of cases Duration of Cases etc. also increased from 62 to 73 days. In the magisterial courts, the average duration increased from 16 to 18 days. The number of cases before the courts of Sessions decreased from 786 to 780 involving 3,304 persons. The Sessions Judges disposed of 627 cases as against 640 in the previous year.

The number of witnesses examined in the courts of Sessions increased Witnesses. from 7,945 to 8,795 but in the courts of magistrates it went down from 59,293 to 57,914. The number of witnesses who attended court but were discharged without examination increased both in the court of sessions and in the courts of magistrates in the former from, 1,823 to 1,907 and in the latter from 10,185 to 11,443.

The number of appellants before the courts of Sessions and the courts Appeals. of Magistrates was 3,852 and 2,258, respectively. The percentage of appeals allowed by Sessions Judges from the decisions of magistrates was 35 as against 32 of last year.

Twenty two cases involving 48 persons were tried with the aid of

Jury Trial, Jury. The number of cases tried with the aid of Assessors increased etc. from 589 to 599.

Honorary Magistrates. During the year, Honorary Magistrates sitting singly decided 14, 598 cases as against 19,165 and Bench Magistrates 9,988 cases as against 10,577 in the preceding year.

14. Civil Justice.

A—Agra.

Administration. During the year, the territorial jurisdiction of the Civil Courts remained unchanged.

Suits. The total number of suits, excluding cases under the Encumbered, Estates Act but including applications under sections 12 and 33 of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, instituted in the subordinate courts in the province increased by 3 per cent from 81,373 to 83,648. The number of suits for immoveable property decreased by 553 from 21,265 to 20,712. The total value of suits instituted in the subordinate courts decreased by Rs. 24,48,86,832/- from Rs. 30,44,30,584/- to Rs. 5,95,43,752/- The decrease in the value was accounted for by a decrease in the number of suits of higher valuation.

The disposal of original suits in the province decreased by 2,995 from 1,08,683 to 1,05,688. The number of cases disposed of otherwise than by transfer also decreased by 2,541 from 83,990 to 81,449. The total number of suits for disposal before the courts increased by 6,803 from 1,55,862 to 1,62,165. The number of suits decided after full trial was 25,222 as compared with 28,157 in 1946. The number of suits decided otherwise than after full trial was 80,466. The total number of suits decided by Small Cause courts decreased by 753 from 16,037 to 15,284. The percentage of fructuous execution applications in these courts was 24. The total number of suits decided by other courts invested with small cause court powers increased by 1,786 from 16,158 to 17,944. The percentage of fructuous execution applications in these courts worked out at 32.

The provincial average duration of suits decided after full trial was 206 days as against 197 in the previous year.

The aggregate of pending suits at the close of the year increased by 9,798 from 46,679 to 56,477. The total number of suits pending for more than three months decreased by 4,122 from 32,294 to 28,172 while the number of those pending for more than a year increased by 5,458 from 6,206 to 11,664.

Appeals. The total number of appeals including revenue appeals instituted before the subordinate courts decreased by 1,952 from 12,809 to 10,857.

The total number of such appeals for disposal stood at 32,892 of which 20,141 were disposed of, including 10,078 appeals disposed of by transfer. The number of regular civil appeals for disposal before subordinate courts increased by 1,900 from 27,169 to 29,069. Of these 8,693 were disposed of otherwise than by transfer and 9,109 by transfer. The number of revenue appeals before subordinate courts decreased by 649 from 4,472 to 3,823. The number of such appeals disposed of otherwise than by transfer was 1,370 and of those disposed by transfer was 969. The total number of pending files of all appeals increased by 1,254 from 11,497 to 12,751 of which 11,267 were regular appeals and 1,484 revenue appeals. The number of appeals pending for more than a year increased by 1,126 from 11,858 to 2,984. The number of appeals summarily rejected in subordinate courts under order XLI, rule 11, Code of Civil Procedure decreased by 59 from 175 to 116.

Jurisdiction under the Insolvency Act was exercised by 27 Civil Judges. The number of insolvency cases before subordinate courts decreased by 82 from 601 to 519. The number of insolvents discharged decreased by 61 from 155 to 94. The total amount disbursed by receivers decreased by Rs. 5,96,727 from Rs. 8,50,842 to Rs. 2,54,115 and the amount remaining in the hands of receivers decreased by Rs. 67,578 Rs. 5,62,016 to Rs. 4,94,438. Insolvency

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the subordinate courts decreased by 9,702 from 87,393 to 77,691. There was also a decrease in the number of applications filed during the year by 6,804 from 62,720 to 55,916. The number of applications disposed of decreased by 8,744 from 61,376 to 52,632. The number of pending files decreased by 53 from 19,109 to 19,056 but that of applications pending for more than three months increased by 886 from 7,961 to 8,797. Execution
of Decrees.

The provincial percentage of fructuous applications decreased from 47 to 45.

There was a decrease in the institution of suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act, only 484 suits having been instituted under section 33 as compared with 687 during the previous year. The number of suits disposed of was 525 and 302 suits were pending at the end of the year. The number of applications under Chapters II, III, IV and VI pending from the previous year was 759 and 1,202 were filed during the year. The number of applications pending at the end of the year was 617. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, Act XIII of 1940, was availed of to a large extent and proved to be of great relief to agriculturist debtors. The provision of the Usurious Loans Act were applied in 142 suits. Working of
Special Acts

B—Avadh

There was no change in the constitution and jurisdiction of courts subordinate to the Chief Court. Administra-
tion.

Suits.

The total number of all classes of suits instituted during the year decreased by 635 from 24,160 to 23,525. The decrease—from 6,321 to 5,221—was most marked in the number of suits for immovable property. The number of suits for specific relief decreased by 57 from 905 to 848, of mortgage suits by 147 from 830 to 683, of suits to establish a right of pre-emption by 102 from 542 to 440 and of other kinds of suits by 193 from 2,078 to 1,885. On the other hand, an increase was recorded in the number of suits for money or moveable property by 907 from 13,073 to 13,980, in suits relating to religious or other endowments by 1 from 2 to 3, in matrimonial suits by 53 from 408 to 461 and in testamentary suits by 3 from 1 to 4. The number of suits on the regular side decreased by 1,294 from 13,386 to 12,092 while suits on the small cause court side increased by 659 from 10,774 to 11,433. But though the institution of suits decreased, the total valuation increased by Rs. 2,29,44,266 from Rs. 1,62,81,632 to Rs. 3,92,25,898. The increase was most marked in the judgeship of Gonda followed by the judgeships of Rae Bareilly, Lucknow, Hardoi, Bara Banki and Sitapur while there was a decrease in the judgeship of Faizabad and Unnao.

The number of decisions in original suits rose by 877 from 24,379 to 25,256—from 13,872 to 14,092 or by 220 in regular suits and from 10,507 to 11,164 or by 657 in small cause court suits. The provincial average duration of suits decided after full trial registered a further increase from 151 to 193 days.

The number of pending suits fell by 651 from 8,522 to 7,871. The highest number was reported from the judgeship of Lucknow followed by Faizabad, Sitapur, Gonda, Rae Bareilly, Hardoi, Unnao and Bara Banki. The number of cases pending for over six months and one year increased from 1,498 and 564 to 1,774 and 605 or 276 and 41, respectively. The highest number of over one-year-old cases was again reported from Faizabad, being 153, and the lowest from Unnao, being 15.

Appeals.

The number of regular civil appeals instituted during the year decreased by 275 from 2,717 to 2,442 while the total number of such appeals for disposal also fell by 161 from 5,992 to 5,831. The disposal also decreased by 13 from 4,801 to 4,788 including 2,153 disposed of by transfer. The number of regular civil appeals pending for over a year increased by 7 from 42 to 49.

As against 47 of the previous year, 66 regular civil appeals were dismissed under order XLI rule 11 (i) of the Code of Civil Procedure. The highest number was reported from Lucknow and the lowest from Unnao, being 40 and 1, respectively.

The number of regular civil appeals dismissed under order XLI rules 11(2), 17 and 18 of the Code of Civil Procedure for default or otherwise not prosecuted was 88. The highest number was reported from Faizabad and the lowest from Sitapur, being 24 and 2 respectively.

There were 82 insolvency petitions for disposal during the year as against 79 of the previous year. Of these, 53 were disposed of—4 by District Judges and 49 by others. Sixty four insolvents were discharged as against 57 in the previous year. The total amount of insolvents' assents realised was Rs. 17,713 and the amount disbursed was Rs. 28,068. The money left over in the hands of the receivers at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 16,900.

The total number of suits instituted in the courts of small causes at Lucknow and in other courts having small cause court powers was 11,433 while the total number for disposal was 14,913 during the year. Of these, those disposed of numbered 12,772 including 1,979 decided after full trial, as against 1,676 of the previous year. The number of suits pending at the close of the year rose by 400 from 1,741 to 2,141 but the number of those pending for over a year decreased by 23 from 30 to 7. The average duration of suits decided after full trial was 65 as against 78 days.

The total number of applications for execution before the courts was 28,088. Of these 24,090 were disposed of and 3,998 remained pending at the close of the year, including 1,197 which were more than three months old. Execution
of Decrees.

The percentage of wholly fructuous applications before the courts of small causes at Lucknow as well as the provincial percentage of such applications was 34 while the percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 48 as against 54 of the previous year. The amount realised during the year was Rs. 7,89,104 as against Rs. 8,74,312.

The number of suits filed under section 33 of the Agriculturists' Relief Act fell by 7 from 56 to 49 and their valuation also decreased by Rs. 50,322 from Rs. 97,563 to Rs. 47,241. Out of 85 suits for disposal before the courts, 53 were disposed of leaving 32 pending at the end of the year. The total number of Encumbered Estates Act cases, including 11 restored or revived during the year, was 52. Of these, 28 were disposed of and 24 were left pending. The provisions of the Usurious Loans Act were applied in 27 cases. The total number of applications for disposal under the United Provinces Debt Redemption Act was 377 of which 339 were disposed of and 38 remained pending at the close of the year. Debt Legis-
lation.

15. Registration

The Registration Department is concerned chiefly with the Registration of documents which the public present at the registration offices under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) and with the issue of certified copies of registered documents, General.

For the convenience of the public, the revenue district of Basti which until 1946 was administered in registration matters by the District Registrar of Gorakhpur was made into a separate registration district with effect from January 1, 1947. Similarly, to give relief to such Sub-Registrars as had neither any Registration clerk nor a peon attached to their offices Government sanctioned 37 posts of peons, to be appointed in such registration offices for looking after the cleanliness of office and records and doing other miscellaneous menial work. In order, moreover, to give a chance to deserving candidates the percentage of vacancies in the service of Sub-Registrars to be filled by promotion from amongst the clerical establishment of registration offices and the Inspector-General's office which was 15% previously was raised to 25%. The educational qualification which was Intermediate Examination was, however, raised to that of Bachelor of Laws in the case of candidates for the posts of Sub-Registrars by direct recruitment.

Scales of Pay.

The scales of pay of Sub-Registrars and Registration clerks were revised by the United Provinces Pay Committee with effect from April 1, 1947. The grade system of pay was replaced by a time scale of Rs. 150-8—230 E. B.-12-350 for the Sub-Registrars and Rs. 60-3-90-4-100 for the Registration clerks.

16. District Boards

(For the year ending March 31, 1947)

Constitution and Elections.

The constitution of all the district boards remained unchanged. The general elections, which were due in October 1946 in the Kumaun Division and in December of the year in the plains, were postponed by another year as certain changes in the electoral law, with a view to re-constituting these bodies on a more democratic basis, were still under the consideration of Government.

Removal

The Chairmen of the District Boards of Etah, Mathura and Budaun and Choudhri Yamadagan Singh, member of the Budaun District Board, were removed from office by Government for flagrantly abusing their powers.

Meetings

The total number of meetings convened by the boards during the year was 691 as against 683 in the preceding year. Of these, as many as 205 proved abortive for want of quorum and another 106 were adjourned for other reasons. Likewise, the percentage of attendance of members declined to 38.5 from 42.75 in the previous year.

Audit and Accounts.

The accounts of all the boards including the sub-board of Dcoria were audited by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, U. P. The accounts of the district boards of Aligarh, Banda, Banaras, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Dehra Dun, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur, Mirzapur, Sitapur, and Sultanpur, as well

as the education accounts of the Almora, Ballia, Gonda, Pratapgarh, Unnao, and Saharanpur boards, were found not to be either satisfactory or up the mark. The accounts of the public works sections of the Ballia, Banaras and Bareilly district boards and the *iledari* accounts of the Pilibhit district board were also found to be very unsatisfactory. Again, the accounts of the Garhmukteshwar Fair in the Meerut district and the Daranagar Fair in the Bijnor district were marked by wasteful expenditure, mismanagement, chaos and other serious irregularities, while those of the Banaras, Bijnor, Gonda, Kheri, Mirzapur, Mathura, Saharanpur and Sultanpur district board displayed a lack of proper executive supervision and control.

The following were the provincial statements of income and expenditure ;—

Finance.

Income.

Heads	1945-46	1946-47	Difference
Government Grants	1,38,48,515	1,50,92,953	+ 12,44,438
Local Rates	79,63,135	88,94,595	+ 9,31,460
Land Revenue (Kumaun)	50,191	52,231	+ 2,040
C. & P. Tax	11,63,823	11,16,003	— 47,820
Ferries	2,03,684	3,38,789	+ 35,105
Pounds	12,75,764	22,05,390	+ 9,29,626
Education	14,74,886	18,10,701	+ 3,35,815
Medical	3,08,576	2,30,972	— 77,604
Public Health	23,674	28,965	+ 5,291
Veterinary	69,531	68,812	— 719
Fairs and Exhibitions	2,46,004	2,99,416	+ 53,412
Industrial Education	2,584	3,288	+ 704
Interest	33,896	35,220	+ 1,324
Markets and Shops	58,895	70,683	+ 11,788
Reciept from property	1,22,226	1,19,951	— 2,275
Agriculture and Arboriculture	33,3,955	3,37,674	+ 3,719
Miscellaneous	2,40,026	3,24,202	+ 84,176
TOTAL INCOME ..	2,74,19,365	3,09,29,845	+ 35,10,480

Expenditure.

Heads	1945-46	1946-47	Difference
Education	1,43,79,396	1,72,68,474	+ 38,89,078
Medical	23,83,965	24,39,967	+ 56,002
Public Health	3,95,012	3,96,196	+ 1,184
Vaccination	8,28,963	5,77,381	— 2,51,582
Public Works	52,72,156	44,43,509	— 8,28,647
Veterinary	3,83,150	4,37,040	+ 53,899
Pounds	5,60,154	6,70,683	+ 1,10,529
Fairs nd Exhibition	2,12,864	2,42,312	+ 29,448
Agriculture and Arboriculture	1,06,351	1,06,968	+ 617
General Administration	13,87,653	14,73,261	+ 85,608
Miscellaneous	5,38,839	8,22,476	+ 2,83,637
Superannuation (other than Education)	94,046	1,01,085	+ 7,039
Refund (other than Pounds)	1,46,808	64,476	— 82,332
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	2,66,89,357	2,90,43,837	+ 23,54,480

The financial position of all the boards was as follows: =

Opening balances	..	..	..	..	..	38,75,335
Income	..	..	..	..	..	3,09,29,845
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	2,90,43,837
Closing balances	..	..	..	..	..	41,63,816
Invested funds	..	..	..	..	..	21,77,896
Permanent advances	..	..	..	..	..	33,431

Main In- The main sources of income were Government grants and local rates, **come Heads** including land revenue in the Kumaun Division, which represented 48.7 and 28.9 percent of the total income as compared with last year's figures of 50.6% and 29.0% respectively.

Main Ex- On the expenditure side, education absorbed 59.4%, Public Works **penditure** 15.3%, Medical 8.4% and General Administration 5.0% against 53.8% **Heads.** 15.4%, 8.9% and 5.1% of last year. In a large number of boards the annual expenditure exceeded the income thereby depleting the balances.

C. & P. Tax This tax was in force in twenty-eight districts and the total collection amounted to Rs. 11,16,003 showing a decrease of Rs. 42,820 from the preceding year's collection. In certain districts considerable difficulty was also experienced by the boards in realizing this tax, particularly from the railway and mill employees. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, stood very largely in the way of collecting the tax at source from these employees. Moreover, in one district the collection of current demand was greatly hampered by the decision of the District Judge that the Board was not competent to levy more than Rs. 50/- as C. & P. Tax with the result that not only did the asscssees not pay the amounts assessed on them but also even withheld the amount of Rs. 50/- which the judgment permitted the Board to levy.

Pounds The income under Pounds increased from Rs. 12,75,764 in 1946 to Rs. 22,05,390 in 1947 and the increase was shared by all the boards, except that of Muzaffarnagar. It was due partly to the increased scale of fines and partly to higher prices realised by the sale of unclaimed cattle.

Ferries. The incomes from ferries under the management of district boards are returned to them in the form of grants-in-aid and any surplus income from the Provincial ferries is also distributed to them. The total income from ferries during the year increased by Rs. 35,105 over the preceding year's income.

Education. Education continued to share the largest percentage of expenditure which amounted to 59.4% this year. The number of schools managed by the boards was 13,032 and the number of those aided was 3,558. Enrolment rose from 10,96,542 to 12,67,255, and the total number of scholars per thousand of population worked out at 272.37. The drive for physical culture continued with vigour and, incidentally, embraced both the western and the indigenous methods of exercise, games and scouting.

The income under this head decreased from Rs. 3,08,578 to Rs. 2,30,972 against which the expenditure increased from Rs. 23,83,965 to Rs. 24,39,967. The number of patients treated on western lines rose from 60,14,667 to 63,09,820 but in indigenous dispensaries it decreased from 22,21,694 to 2,11,81,191. Major and ordinary operations performed during the year numbered 12,889 and 2,39,521 respectively. The provincialization of *Sadr* and Women's hospitals removed a heavy burden of expenditure falling on the Boards and though it was hoped that the savings would be profitably utilised in the improvement of outlying dispensaries most of the hospitals were still reported to be in a bad condition. They were devoid of furniture, apparatus and appliances of treatment and were generally out of stock of even ordinary drugs which were greatly in demand. Some *auśadhalayas* and *makhtabs* even remained closed during the year for want of qualified *vaid*s and *hakims*, and difficulties in obtaining the services of suitable persons with the requisite qualifications on the scales of pay fixed for them. Medical.

The District Health Scheme, which runs entirely at the cost of the boards in some districts, continued its activities. It proved successful in combating epidemics, propagating hygienic knowledge and improving rural sanitation and village reconstruction work. The total numbers of births and deaths during the year were 13,72,363 and 8,66,043 respectively against 14,20,077 and 8,91,152 of last year and 17,11,208 persons were vaccinated at a cost of Rs. 5,77,381. PublicHealth

The expenditure on Public Works declined from Rs. 52,72,156 to Rs. 44,43,509. This was due to the non-receipt of Government grants and also to the provincialization of certain local roads, resulting in a considerable reduction in the mileage of roads to be maintained by the Boards. But notwithstanding the substantial grants given to them for the purpose in previous years and the relief afforded to them by the provincialization of roads, there was no improvement in the condition of the roads under the management of most of the boards. PublicWorks

Though the financial resources of the district boards under the present Act might not be very elastic, most of them generally paid little attention to the development of even their existing resources. The provincialization of *Sadr* hospitals and a number of local roads, and also the enhancement of local rates, saved the finances of most of the boards from further deterioration, but the resultant savings were not sufficient to meet the increasing demands for enhancement of pay by the employees and of schemes for improvement in public utility services. The tendency of the boards to clamour for Government grants persisted as usual, without any effort on their part to exercise an adequate supervision over their own collections. Lack of interest in the efficient discharge of their duties and responsibilities by the Boards and a growing indifference on their part towards effecting improvement in conditions in the rural areas were Conclusion.

generally noticeable. The fact that there were no general elections in these bodies for about twelve years might have contributed largely to this state of affairs. Barring a few exceptions, the Boards worked harmoniously on the whole.

17. Village Panchayats . .

(For the year ending September 30, 1947)

Number of Panchayat.

The total number of *Panchayats* in the Province, excluding the Lucknow division for which the figures were not available, was 4,941 at the close of the year. This represented a decrease in the number of *Panchayats* by 32 from the previous year. Only three divisions, viz., Banaras, Jhansi and Gorakhpur, showed an increase in their numbers over the last year by 40, 1 and 5, respectively.

Cases.

The total number of civil and criminal cases instituted during the year amounted to 35,318 only, showing a decrease of 1,026 from the previous year. The total number of civil cases in the province decreased by 393 though in the divisions of Banaras, Agra, Gorakhpur and Meerut the number increased by 33,562, 16 and 514 respectively. In regard to criminal cases all the divisions except those of Banaras, Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Meerut, showed a decline. The main reason for the decrease was the improved economic condition of the tenantry because of the high prices of agricultural products and the high wages of labour. The decline in the number of criminal complaints could also be ascribed partly to the intensive propaganda for the preservation of peace and the increased civic awakening amongst the tenantry.

Under section 71 of the U. P. Village Panchayat Act, Act VI of 1920, 981 applications were received against the proceedings of *Panchayats*, out of which 645 were disposed of either by allowing or rejecting them. Reports from the Kumaun and Meerut divisions were silent on this point.

Public Utility Work.

In most places, a substantial amount of money was spent by the *Panchayats* on works of public utility, viz. repairs to wells, roads, culverts and drains and the construction of latrines and bath rooms. The Village *Panchayats* functioning in villages under the rural development scheme rendered useful help in the furtherance of rural development activities by filling insanitary pits and looking to the removal of rubbish heaps. No financial difficulty, except in the case of the Jhansi division was reported with regard to public utility works. Quinine and Cinchona pills were supplied free of cost in the Bahraich district. The employment of sweepers by the *Panchayats* for cleaning villages also proved to be of great public service. The village aid scheme continued to be in operation in some of the villages in the Allahabad district.

Inspection.

The District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars

and Naib-Tahsildars continued their inspections as usual. These inspections resulted in the weeding out of the inefficient *Panchayats* and the encouragement of sound ones. Enhanced powers to the *Panchayats* under section 24 of the U. P. Village *Panchayats* Act, 1920 were not granted in any of the divisions except Faizabad, where 52 *Panchayats* only were granted such powers. The working of the Village *Panchayats* during the year was satisfactory, on the whole.

With the enactment of the U. P. *Panchayat Raj* Act, 1947, a general reorganization of the entire village life and reconstitution of village society was being initiated by Government. The object was to establish a real *Panchayat Raj* in the province calculated to instil an increased sense of responsibility and genuine spirit of self-help and independence amongst the villagers. General

18. Municipal Boards

(For the year ending March 31, 1947)

The number of municipalities in the province remained at 86 and there was no change in their constitution. The superseded municipal boards of Najibabad, Moradabad, Haradwar Union, Vrindaban, Ghazipur Mirzapur and Ballia were revived. General elections were due in the Naini Tal Municipality in September 1947 but were postponed because of the proposed amendment in the municipal election law. The total income, excluding the opening balances and extraordinary items, of all municipal boards in the province, excepting those of the Meerut division was Rs. 8,30,27,855. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,09,13,080. Generally speaking, octroi was the biggest source of income to the boards and conservancy was the chief item of expenditure. General

There was no change in the constitution of the boards. The municipal board of Agra remained under supersession. Amongst chairmen, Mr. Jumna Prasad of the Mathura Municipal Board and Mr. Inder Narayan of the Etah Municipal Board were removed from office following motions of no-confidence in them passed by their respective municipal boards. Mr. Ram Niwas, an elected member, and Mr. Dina Nath, a nominated member both of the Soron Municipal Board were removed from membership for abusing their powers as members. The total income of the boards in the Division increased from Rs. 52,27,088 to Rs. 68,07,717; rates and taxes accounting for Rs. 41,66,445 as against Rs. 32,82,142 the year before. The main increases were noticeable under octroi, terminal tax and toll and water rates. The best collections in the Division were made by the boards of Hathras, Atrauli, Vrindavan, Firozabad, Etah, Soron and Kasganj viz, 94.72, 99.20, 91.9, 93.43, 90.4, 91.04, and 97.59 per cent each, respectively. At the other extreme were the boards of Sikandra Rao and Mainpuri with 59.79 and 61.61% collections, respec- Agra Division.

tively. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 58,21,108 against Rs. 48,68,814 in the previous year. The increase was noticeable under all the heads and was shared by almost all the boards. There was a substantial increase in expenditure on public health and public instruction. In Mainpuri the board did very little for girls' education. The increase in income and expenditure was shared by all the boards except Aligarh where the income decreased from Rs. 8,28,410/- to Rs. 7,98,017/- and the expenditure from Rs. 8,59,177/- to Rs. 8,16,498/-. The closing balance increased from Rs. 14,22,697/- to Rs. 22,18,799/-. The financial position of the municipal boards of Agra, Mathura, Hathras and Firozabad was very sound.

Rohilkhand
Division.

There was no change in the constitution of the boards. The term of supersession of the Najibabad municipal board expired on May 19, 1946, after which the board was re-constituted. In Sahaswan, the Chairman, Mr. Shams-ul-Islam resigned and his resignation was accepted by the Commissioner. In Moradabad Mr. G. N. Pandey, a nominated member of the E. I. R. was replaced, because of his transfer, by Mr. Ved Mitra. Messrs. Ahmad Ullah and Hameed-ud-din were replaced by Messrs. Zahid Hussain and Pir Baksh as a result of election petitions by the latter. In Sambhal, the Chairman was removed as a result of a vote of no-confidence in him and another chairman was elected in his place. In Tilhar, Mst. Bakshi Begum was nominated in place of Mst. Kishwari Begum, deceased. The percentage of attendance at meetings in the Division varied from 51.11 in Chandpur to 81.82 in Najibabad. On the whole, the percentage of attendance in the boards went down except in Dhampur, Sahaswan and Chandausi which showed improvement over the preceding year. The Chairman of the Chandpur municipal board attended only three meetings. The total income increased from Rs. 45,61,612 to Rs. 54,88,452 and the increase was shared by all the municipalities. The average percentage of collections was 88.61 as against 92.20 in the previous year. Bijnor, Dhampur, Najibabad, Badaun, Ujhani, Moradabad, Chandausi, Amroha, Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit collected more than 90% each. The best collections were in Badaun and Jhansi and the worst in Bareilly. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 41,98,706/- to Rs. 45,59,782/- and the invested funds from Rs. 4,42,310/- to Rs. 4,56,574/-. The Municipal Boards of Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit spent more than their income. Tilhar had still no invested funds at all. The sanitary condition of the Bareilly town was most unsatisfactory with the result that there was an outbreak of cholera. Chandpur was a victim of plague which rages there in an epidemic form for about six months in the year. Cholera also broke out in this town. It was satisfactory to note that the total expenditure on Education rose from Rs. 2,08,635/- to Rs. 2,54,186/- though the number of girls' schools remained the same as in the previous year.

The constitution of the boards remained unaltered. In all, 232

meetings were held against 225 in the previous year. The net increase was due to increases in Etawah (10), Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (6) and Allahabad (1). The Kanpur municipal board again held the same number of meetings as in the previous two years, viz. 34. The percentage of attendance ranged from 43.53% in Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh to 64.23% in Etawah. Divisional receipts, excluding the opening balances, rose from Rs. 81,81,381/- to Rs. 86,95,875/- and the increase was shared mainly by Kanpur (Rs. 2,82,204), Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (Rs. 71,550), and Allahabad (Rs. 1,35,151). The closing balances of all the boards exceeded the prescribed minimum. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 76,61,242/- to Rs. 81,02,329/- and the increase was shared by Kanpur, Farrukhabad, Kannauj and Fatehpur. In Etawah and Allahabad, expenditure decreased by Rs. 36,990 and Rs. 3,732, respectively. The municipal boards of Kanpur, Allahabad and Kannauj were declared to be "indebted boards." The financial condition of the boards in the Division was satisfactory, except that of Kanpur where it slightly deteriorated from the previous year. The general health of Etawah, Fatehpur and Kannauj was satisfactory. As in the previous year, Allahabad was free from plague and cholera.

Allahabad
Division.

The constitution of the boards in the Division remained unchanged. In Haldwani, the Chairman was removed as a result of a no-confidence motion having been passed against him. The lady member of the Kashipur Municipal Board did not attend any meeting of the board and was consequently removed. The total number of meetings increased from 73 to 80. The average percentage of attendance of the members increased from 67 to 73 in Haldwani but fell in the Almora municipality from 92.2 to 78, in the Naini Tal municipality from 73.81 to 62.82 and in the Kashipur municipality from 71.61 to 66.05. The total income of all the municipalities in the Division rose from Rs. 11,77,690/- to Rs. 11,82,981/- while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 10,13,206/- to Rs. 8,96,866/-. There was a general improvement in collections in all the municipalities, except in Kashipur where they were very poor. Except for a few cases of typhoid, the general health of Naini Tal continued to be good. The town of Almora was free from epidemics during the year.

Kumaun
Division.

The constitution of the boards remained unaltered, except that in Konch the nominated chairman was replaced by a non-member elected chairman. There were 204 meetings held during the year compared with 189 of the preceding year. The number of meetings of the Banda board decreased while that of the remaining boards in the Division showed an increase, except that in Konch the number of meetings remained stationary as last year. The total number of meetings proving abortive for want of quorum fell from 32 to 26. Banda headed the list. The percentage of attendance of members improved in the Orai and Kalpi boards while in the remaining boards it fell; particularly in Banda. The

Jhansi Divi-
sion.

total income for the year rose from Rs. 10,32,037/- to Rs. 13,62,123/-. The main sources of income were the octroi in Jhansi and Lalitpur, the terminal and toll taxes in Banda and the circumstance and property tax in Orai, Kalpi and Konch, Collections in all the boards of the division were poor, except in Konch where 90% of the municipal dues were collected. Total expenditure rose from Rs. 9,74,548/- to Rs. 10,90,414; the increase being chiefly due to a general rise in prices and the grant of dearness allowance and increments to employees. Total expenditure under the heads "Public Instruction" and "Public Health and Conservancy" rose from Rs. 1,18,916 to Rs. 1,45,826 and from Rs. 5,25,990 to Rs. 6,05,655/-, respectively. On the whole, the administration of the boards was smoothly conducted.

Banaras Division. There was no change in the area of municipalities. The constitution of the boards also remained the same as in the previous year, except that in Banaras two members died and one resigned and their places were taken by new persons. In Jaunpur, the Chairman and a nominated lady member resigned and the vacancies were duly filled in. In Ghazipur, one additional seat was created by Government. The elections of Mr. Harnarain Ram and Mr. Benarsi Ram were set aside as a result of election petitions and Mr. Shri Krishna Verma and Mr. Lalji Chaube were elected as members of the board. In all, 161 meetings were held as against 87 last year. The total income for the year rose from Rs. 41,16,216 to Rs. 42,54,176/- but the percentage of collections decreased in all the municipalities. The total expenditure increased to Rs. 41,20,908/- from Rs. 34,19,895/- of last year and the increase was common to all the municipalities of the division.

Gorakhpur Division. There was no change in the constitution of the boards. The total number of meetings held during the year was 34 as against 33 last year. No meeting was postponed for want of quorum. The percentage of attendance of the Gorakhpur Municipal Board kept falling steadily from year to year. It was 89.7% in 1944-45, 71.47% in 1945-46 and in 1946-47 it went down further to 70.7%. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,49,774/- and Rs. 7,90,602/- against Rs. 7,05,965/- and Rs. 5,26,494/-, respectively, of the previous year. The financial condition of the boards was satisfactory and octroi was their main source of income. The bad state of sanitation in the municipalities was a depressing feature and the resultant outbreak of cholera in Azamgarh and of plague in Gorakhpur did not speak well for the arrangements for civic health in the Division. The boards did well on education and had a successful year of administration, on the whole.

Lucknow Division. There was no change in the constitution of the boards, except that in Sitapur the nominated lady member resigned and Shrimati Kamaladevi was appointed. The total number of meetings held during the year was 242 as against 219 in the preceding year. Of these, 11 proved abortive and

30 were adjourned. The number of adjourned meetings was the highest in Rae Bareilly. Though Rae Bareilly and Sitapur held the highest number of meetings, the highest percentage of attendance was in Khairabad and Sandila notwithstanding that they held the lowest number of meetings. The average percentage of attendance fell from 71.4 to 57.87. Mrs. Ali Zaheer, a nominated member of the Lucknow municipal board, resigned her seat. The total income of the municipalities in the Division rose to Rs. 45,56,837/- from Rs. 41,75,655/- of last year. The main contribution to the large increase was by the Lucknow municipal board which had an income of Rs. 34,61,671/- as against Rs. 31,85,129/- in the preceding year. The percentage of collections to the total demand increased during the year from 94.0 to 95.04 as against the decrease from 95.1 the year before to 94.0 last year. The percentage of remissions remained unaltered as in the preceding year. Like total income, total expenditure also rose from Rs. 38,14,572 to Rs. 42,88,121; out of which public health and conveniences accounted for Rs. 26,11,580 (an increase of Rs. 2,25,319 over the last year), public instruction for Rs. 5,22,788 (an increase of Rs. 66,674/-) and general administration and collections for Rs. 5,10,537 (an increase of Rs. 78,148). The increase under public health and conveniences was due chiefly to increase in the salaries of the conservancy staff. The main source of income of the boards was octroi and the financial condition of all the boards, except Sitapur, was fairly satisfactory.

There was no change in the constitution of the boards. The total number of meetings fell slightly from 178 to 170, for which Bahraich was mainly responsible. The total number of meetings which proved abortive for want of quorum or were adjourned rose from 21 and 20 to 23 and 28, respectively. The percentage of attendance varying between 32.8 in Balrampur to 74.25 in Sultanpur, was unsatisfactory in almost all the boards. The total income, excluding Extraordinary and Debt, rose from Rs. 11,74,040/- to Rs. 13,56,279/- and the increase was shared by all the boards, except Balrampur and Sultanpur which showed a fall of Rs. 4,172/- and Rs. 2,183/-, respectively. The total expenditure, excluding Extraordinary and Debt, also rose from Rs. 9,57,774/- to Rs. Rs. 13,18,957/- and the increase was shared by all the boards, specially those of Faizabad (Rs. 2,51,057) under the head "General Administration, Drainage and Roads," and Bahraich (Rs. 54,975) under the head "Water Supply etc." The board of Bela (Pratapgarh) was the best board in the division from the point of view of collections. Gonda, Balrampur and Bara Banki showed a slight improvement this year while Faizabad, Tanda, Bahraich and Sultanpur showed a slight deterioration in collections. Expenditure under the head "Education" rose from Rs. 89,557/- to Rs. 1,05,486/-. The general health of the people was reported to be fairly satisfactory. All the boards in the division worked harmoniously and were free from communal wranglings and party bickerings.

Faizabad
Division.

19. Kanpur Development Board

The Kanpur Development Board had been created on September 1, 1945 under the provisions of the Kanpur Urban Area Development Board Act, 1945. Sir Edward Souter continued to be the President of the board during the year under review. This was the first complete year of working of the Development Board. Mr. Albert Mayer, Planning Adviser to the U. P. Government, visited Kanpur to study the town-planning problems on the spot with a view to advising the board in regard to the lines on which the master-plan for the Kanpur Urban Area should be prepared. The constitution of the board, consisting of 16 members, remained as in the previous year. Till the end of the financial year 12 ordinary, 7 special and 1 emergent meetings of the board were held with an average attendance of 12.68 %. The opening balance on April 1, 1946 was Rs. 5,14,800/- and the total income during the financial year amounted to Rs. 1,04,20,481/-, out of which Rs. 38,84,291/- was ordinary income and Rs. 65,36,190/- on account of extraordinary and debt items. The total ordinary expenditure was Rs. 43,38,532 and the closing balance was Rs. 24, 60,539/-. During the year two grants aggregating to Rs. 5,52,000/- were given to the board, out of which a sum of Rs. 4,44,387/- was spent on the reconstruction of some roads. The new loans to the Board amounted to Rs. 30,00,000/- out of which Rs. 20,00,000/- were for Development schemes and Rs. 10,00,000/- for water supply. The total loans outstanding on March 31, 1947 amounted to Rs. 1,13,97,582/-. The cost of Engineering works this year came to Rs. 21,55,544/- as against Rs. 18,03,150/- of the previous year. The position regarding the supply of materials continued to be acute and was indeed as bad as last year. Mr. Manu Subedar was appointed to examine the finances of the Board and his report was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

20. Improvement Trusts

(For the year ending March 31, 1947)

Allahabad
Improve-
ment Trust

The opening balance of the Allahabad Improvement Trust on April 1, 1946 was Rs. 1,62,453/-, and the year 1946-47 closed with a balance of Rs. 2,18,481/- besides fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 2,00,000/-. The net income of the Trust during the year was Rs. 3,71,270/- while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,15,242/-. Because of the scarcity and high cost of materials, progress in the execution of the Trust schemes was not as rapid as it should have been.

Lucknow
Improve-
ment Trust

This Trust opened with a balance of Rs. 2,16,738/- and closed with a balance of Rs. 1,99,509/-. Receipts during the year were Rs. 5,10,649/- and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,27,876/-. There were in addition investments amounting to Rs. 6,30,000/-. Owing to the scarcity of building materials, little or no progress could be made with the execution of the Trust schemes.

CHAPTER IV

Production & Distribution

21. Agriculture

(For the year ending June 30, 1947)

The monsoon during the year was somewhat of an erratic character. Rainfall and Rainfall, in the majority of districts, was in defect of the normal during General June and in excess during July. During August it was in defect Conditions. of the normal in all the districts except a few where it was in excess while in September it was in excess of the normal in the majority of districts. In October it was in defect of the normal in almost all the districts. The *kharif* crops were adversely affected by rain and floods during July in certain districts and by scanty rain in others. During the first week of October, however, the rainfall was beneficial for the sugarcane crop and for *rabi* sowings in general, but was harmful for boll formation in the case of the cotton crop. This rain was also beneficial for late paddy, although it caused slight damage to the standing crop of early paddy, as also to its harvested produce lying on the threshing floor. The month of November was practically rainless but there were light showers in the majority of districts during the third week of December. Inadequate rain, on the whole, during these two months somewhat adversely affected the germination and growth of the *rabi* crops, particularly in the *barani* areas.

Because of the high prices of *gur* and sugarcane and the favourable Area and sowing season, the area under sugarcane increased by 12 per cent over the Outturn of previous year to 20,33,909 acres and the total outturn of *gur* by 8 per cent Crops. to 24,02,000 tons. Gur.

The acreage and outturn of wheat were 79,71,797 acres and 23,30,000 Wheat. tons, respectively, showing a decrease of 1 per cent in acreage and an increase of 1 per cent in outturn. The area under rice increased by Rice. 5 per cent to 73,91,110 acres but the outturn in terms of cleaned rice was 17,81,270 tons only; representing a decrease of about 3 per cent over the last year. The area under gram registered a decrease by 7 per Gram cent to 56,90,251 acres and the outturn an increase by 1 per cent to 15,07,865 tons. Regarding barley, the area sown decreased by about Barley. 2 per cent to 42,87,579 acres and the outturn recorded an increase by about 11 per cent to 16,09,000 tons. The area under *juar* decreased by Juar 9 per cent to 23, 25,007 acres and the outturn by 23 per cent to 4,33,100 tons while *bajra* registered a decrease in acreage and outturn by 8 per Bajra cent and 14 per cent to 26,25,892 acres and 4,72,000 tons, respectively. Similarly, the area under maize decreased by 6 per cent to 23,88,984 Maize acres and the outturn by 21 per cent to 7,60,400 tons. Owing mainly to the high prices of foodgrains and the "Grow-More-Food" campaign, the

Cotton area under cotton decreased further by 13 per cent to 1,70,075 acres and the total outturn by 24 per cent to 44,800 bales.

Grow-More-Food Campaign. In order to accelerate the progress of the Grow-more-food campaign intensive propaganda was continued with vigour and liberal concessions were allowed to cultivators to induce them to bring old fallow and culturable waste land under the plough. Interest-free loans amounting to Rs. 173,239/- were given to them for bunding, levelling, layout, clearing of jungles, construction of drainage cuts and embankments and Rs. 5,21,733 were given as interest-bearing *tagavi* for the purchase of bullocks and implements and construction of wells for irrigation purposes. As a result of these endeavours and acreage of 48,979 acres of virgin soil was brought under cultivation, 493 wells were constructed and 323 more were under construction.

Improved Seeds. Approximately 10 lakh maunds of improved *rabi* seeds and about 2,42,100 maunds of improved *khariif* seeds were distributed. The departmental stock of improved *rabi* seeds showed an increase by about 7 per cent, being 11 lakh maunds as against 10,31,847 maunds of last year. The stock of *khariif* seeds also increased to 3,90,000 maunds from 3 lakh maunds of the previous year. A total of about 3,73,000 maunds

Oil-cakes of oil cakes of different kinds was made available for distribution to cultivators; freight and incidental charges being borne by Government. However, out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,18,800 to be spent on subsidy for this purpose, Rs. 93,784/- only were utilised; the Government of India and the Provincial Government bearing the expenditure on a 50 : 50 basis. At the same time, 15,332 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 565 tons of Ammonium Phosphate, 350 tons of Bone Meal and 9,358 maunds of *sanai* seed for green manuring were distributed to the cultivators. To supplement these manures 29,30,184 maunds of compost on a cooperative basis and 25,56,356 maunds of compost and urine-earth on an individual basis were prepared and 1,85,912 acres were daulbunded during the year for which Rs. 1,85,559 were given as subsidy. A sum of Rs. 8,790/- was also distributed as rewards to cultivators for growing the best *rabi* and *khariif* crops.

Composting Town Refuse into Manure. The scheme for composting town refuse into manure was run with a 50% financial help from the Government of India. Thirty-four Municipal Notified and Town Area employees were trained in the methods of such composting and 35 new compost centres were opened. Altogether 102 centres, including those run by the Municipalties, Notified Areas and Cantonment Boards, operated the scheme during the year.

Publicity and Propaganda. * About one hundred articles in English, Hindi or Urdu were contributed to various newspapers and magazines and 30,000 leaflets were distributed among the public and the Army Personnel receiving training at the Vocational Training Centre in the United Provinces. Leaflets, bulletins and radio talks were the other means utilised for the purpose

and a number of shows and exhibitions were arranged in which demonstrations of agricultural improvements were given.

Agricultural education was provided for by the Agricultural College at Kanpur and the three Agricultural Schools at Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr and Ghazipur. The students on the rolls in the former were 214 in the Intermediate Classes, 176 in B.Sc. (Ag.) Classes and 51 in the M.Sc. Classes. A large number of scholarships, stipends and remissions of fee were awarded. The three schools awarded diplomas in agriculture to 177 students as compared with 123 students in the previous year. Both the College and the 3 schools maintained a high standard of education and discipline.

Research was continued both on the field and in the laboratory and 14 Research Schemes were in operation during the year. These were financed jointly by the Provincial Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The Sugarcane Research Station at Shahjahanpur, together with its sub-stations at Gorakhpur and Muzaffarnagar, continued to do the valuable work of selecting, testing, and multiplication of new varieties of sugarcane for the different regions of the province. Besides, detailed studies on Agronomical, Physiological, Mycological, Entomological and Chemical aspects of sugarcane were continued and were supplemented with field trials on the cultivators' fields. The Rice Research Station at Nagina and its sub-stations at Gorakhpur continued to do useful work on the selection of new varieties of paddy for different tracts of the province. Research on other *rabi* and paddy crops also continued. The season was not, however, found to be exactly favourable for American Cotton and the attack of the leaf roller on the American crop considerably affected the yield.

This Section looked after the construction of tube wells, masonry wells and the boring of wells and provided technical help in tractor ploughing and in the use of improved implements and machineries.

The Garden Section was responsible for both research and development activities of horticulture throughout the province. The research staff at Chaubattia visited various orchards in the hill areas and gave advice in the methods of control of insect pests and diseases and otherwise by practical demonstrations of horticultural operations. A scheme for further research and development in horticulture was also sanctioned. The Government Gardens served a useful purpose as training ground for *malis* and supervisors. Similarly, the Fruit Utilisation and Marketing section of the Garden Circle served the useful purpose of educating men and women in Fruit Preservation and Canning at various centres and 154 persons were trained in such methods during the year.

Gazetted
Staff.

Mr. C. Maya Das held charge of the department after his return from deputation to the United States of America and United Kingdom. Mr. T. R. Low officiated as Director of Agriculture in Mr. Maya Das' absence. Dr. S. B. Singh took over at the headquarters as Joint Director of Agriculture and was responsible for the development activities of the department under the general administrative control of the Director of Agriculture. The total strength of the gazetted staff of the department during the year was 3 I. A. S. officers, 3 Ex-cadre officers, 15 Class I and 74 Class II officers.

22. Irrigation

Canals

The demand for canal irrigation slackened in the month of January owing to general rainfall throughout the Province. But it was keen in February and March as these months were practically dry, only light and scattered showers occasionally occurring. The months of April, May and June were again dry and the demand remained keen till the break of the monsoon in the middle of July, when it ceased until the withdrawal of the monsoon in the month of October. During winter there were no rains and the demand for canal irrigation was again keen. The total area irrigated by the State-owned irrigation works was 37,41,750 acres in *rabi* 1946-47 and 21,87,913 acres in *kharif* 1947, compared with 39,08,852 acres in *rabi* 1945-46 and 22,29,889 in *khairif* 1946.

Extensions

Several remunerative extensions including remodelling of channels and construction of new minors and distributaries were carried out in the Upper and Lower Ganga, Eastern Jamuna, and the Agra, Sarda and Betwa Canals in connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign.

Surveys, etc.

Surveys for the construction of the Piprai and Singhpura Dams and the Betwa Power House were completed and the construction of the Lalitpur Reservoir and Nagwa Dam remained in progress in the IV Circle, Irrigation Works. A new sub-division known as the III sub-division was added in the Mirzapur Canals Division with effect from January 13, 1947 for the construction of Nagwa Dam.

Tube wells

The total number of State Tubewells in operation at the end of the year was 2,009 and the area irrigated by them was 5,68,665 acres in *Rabi* 1946-47 and 2,64,279 acres in *Kharif* 1947 as compared with 5,58,852 acres in *Rabi* 1945-46 and 2,05,567 acres in *Kharif* 1946. Work under the project for 600 new tubewells also made substantial progress towards completion.

Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Works.

Several transmission lines were overhauled and two sub-stations were constructed. Despite restrictions on the use of power by consumers, the Grid recorded a peak load of 34,080 K. W. on May 13, 1947 as against 32,900 K. W. till the previous year. Work on the construction of the Mohammadpur Power Station continued but the erection of machinery

could not be taken in hand as most of the plant, including the crane, was detained in Pakistan. However, to increase the capacity of the Harduaganj Power Station from 7,200 K. W. to 15,000 K. W., three second hand WIF boilers were purchased.

A new division known as the Hydel Division, Allahabad was created with effect from June 2, 1947 while a new Sub-division was also created for the operation of the Azamgarh Power Station. The Rural Lines Construction Division was abolished with effect from March 31, 1947 and in place of it one sub-division was created in the Hydel Division, Aligarh and one in the Bulandshahr Division.

New Division and Sub-Divisions.

The need for expanding and improving the irrigation system and power resources of the province to enhance its agricultural productivity engaged attention throughout the year.

New Projects

The project for construction of 100 tubewells in the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria was sanctioned and work started. A project for drinking water supply to 398 villages in the area covered by these tubewells was also sanctioned. The project for constructing the Rohin Canal also received sanction while construction of the Danda Canal, which irrigated an area of 450 acres *Rabi* during 1947-48, was completed. Work on the Sarda Power House could not be pushed on according to expectations because of unforeseen difficulties. Two 150 K. W. generating sets were, however, installed and put into commission for running the tubewells while one 100 K. W. generating set was being installed and two more 340 K. W. generating sets were expected shortly. Surveys and alignments of the proposed 132 K. V. and 66 K. V. double circuit lines were carried out. The following projects were also prepared and submitted to Government for sanction:—

(i) Pipri (Rihand) Dam project, with an installed capacity of 2,30,000 K. W. costing Rs. 16.25 crores.

(ii) Yamuna Hydro-electric Project—It will give 40,000 K. W. continuous power in the Ist Stage and 49,600 K. W. in the IInd Stage. In addition, 47,200 K. W. power in the Ist Stage and 72,800 K. W. in the IInd Stage would also be available for 7 months i.e., from May to October. The scheme, including transmission lines, was estimated to cost about Rs. 21 crores.

Projects for the Pathri Power House and Nayar Dam were also under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile, sub-surface exploration and investigation of the Nayar Dam was continued and investigation work carried out on a number of other schemes, such as (1) Ramganga Dam, (2) Gogra Power Project, (3) Kotri Dam Scheme, (4) Pindar Hydro-Electric Development Project, (5) Rapti Canal, (6) Kuwana Canal, and the (7) Ganga and Ghagra Navigation schemes.

The Ramganga and Kotri Dam Divisions with five sub-divisions and the Yamuna Scheme Roorkee Division with two Sub-Divisions were created in the Project Circle (West) with effect from November 5, 1947 and February 1, 1947, respectively. Four new Sub-divisions were also added in the Rihand Dam project Division, Mirzapur.

23. Forests

Decontrol of Timber. Owing to widespread dissatisfaction arising out of control over the movement and price of timber, Government withdrew the control orders in January, 1947, subject to the proviso that not more than 10% of *Sal* timber produced by a contractor could be exported outside the province. This restriction was imposed to ensure the supply of timber to the public and to the Government departments.

Railway Sleeper Supply Scheme The decontrol of timber led to a rise in prices with the result that the railways were likely to be put to insuperable difficulties in obtaining railway sleepers. At the request of the Central Government, therefore, the Provincial Government decided to undertake supplies to the railways at prices agreed to by the Railway Board. This was done by requiring the contractors to produce a minimum number of sleepers from each coupe at fixed prices. This scheme for the supply of railway sleepers remained in force throughout 1947.

Fuel Control. The fuel control scheme introduced in 1946, whereby control was exercised over the distribution of fuel from Government forests, continued to be in operation throughout the year.

Supply of Timber for certain beneficial Objects. Arrangements were made during the year for the supply of timber at concessional rates for the primary schools proposed to be established as a result of the literacy drive launched by Government.

Advisory Board. In order to explore the possibilities of utilisation of forest produce and to solve the diverse forest problems which intimately affect the interests of the people of this province Government set up an Advisory Board. The functions of the Board were :-

- (1) to maintain close touch with the Forest Research Institute and the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation,
- (2) to make known to the public the technical and economical advantages and methods of using timber and other forest produce for various purposes,
- (3) to collect and disseminate statistical and other information relating to the availability of timber and other forest produce in the province,
- (4) to promote, as far as possible, the interests of persons engaged in the trade pertaining to timber and other forest produce,
- (5) to start work in co-operation with the Forest Research Institute

with a view to build up gradually a permanent timber demonstration exhibition to be located at a place or places considered suitable for the purpose,

- (6) to investigate the possibility of starting forest cottage industries,
- (7) to examine the position of, and to advise Government on the methods to improve, the timber and subsidiary trades in the Province,
- (8) to maintain contact with industries in the provinces using timber and other forest produce,
- (9) to establish contact with the Forest authorities of other provinces and neighbouring states, including Nepal, and to find out ways and means for the co-ordination of forest activities in general,
- (10) to advise Government on the various questions arising from the subjects mentioned above,
- (11) to suggest suitable action for having the subjects of timber engineering and wood preservation included in the Engineering school and college curricula, and
- (12) to indicate problems for investigation and lines of work to be followed at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

The Land Management Circle which had been constituted on a temporary basis in November 1945 was placed on a permanent footing. Its activities during the year were:

- (i) *Control of erosion, reclamation of ravines and other denuded areas*—Many more areas were acquired during the year in various districts.
- (ii) *Canal Plantations*—Forest planting operations were carried on as usual.
- (iii) *Roadside Avenues*—Proposals for the transfer of provincial avenues to the department were finalised.
- (iv) *Railway Lands*—Planting was carried out at various railway stations on the E. I. R. and the O. T. Railway.
- (v) *Creation of small village Plantations*—The number of village plantations increased to 918 covering an area of a little over 7,200 acres.

A Land Management Board was constituted during the year. The Board was to give advice on the integrated co-ordination of the various Development departments for the utilisation of land. It was also meant to direct research on various problems arising therefrom.

The preparation of Working Plans for the management of forests continued. The working plans for Bahraich, Gonda and Haldwani were completed during the year and revision of those for Lansdowne, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Ramnagar and Dudhi-Government Estates forest division.

sions was in progress. Two new plans—one for the South Kheri and the other for the Tarai and Bhabar Government Estates forest divisions—were started during the year.

- Maintenance of Roads.** Plans for the restoration of roads and buildings were carried out during the year. The Forest department continued to maintain 4,000 miles of cart-roads and 3,000 miles of other roads. Work on buildings suffered owing to the lack of building materials.
- Grass for Paper.** *Baib* grass from the plantations of Pilibhit, South Kheri and the Bahraich division of the Eastern Circle was extracted by the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Lucknow and from forests of the Western Circle by Messrs. Bajoria and Co., for the Star Paper Mill at Saharanpur.
- Supply of Timber for Matches, Plywood and Bobbin industries.** Practically the whole of the outturn of *semal* and gutel trees in the Western Circle was supplied for match production to the Western India Match Co., at Clutterbuckganj. The plywood factory at Sitapur obtained *semal* and *sissu* trees from the Eastern Circle. For the manufacture of bobbins, *haldu*, *baurang* and *kanju* trees were supplied from the Western Circle to the Indian Bobbin Co., at Clutterbuckganj.
- Tar.** During the year, 246 maunds of primary *chir* tar were manufactured in the forests. This work was later stopped as it proved unprofitable because of the very high cost of production.
- Katha.** Ten thousand *khair* trees from the Western Circle were sold to the Indian Wood Products and Co., Ltd., at Izatnagar, Bareilly for the manufacture of *katha*. In addition, many thousands of *katha* trees were sold by auction in the forests of the Western and Eastern Circles for the local manufacture of *katha*.
- Resin.** About 1,00,000 maunds of resin from Kumaun were supplied to the Indian Turpentine Co., at Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly for the manufacture of turpentine and resin. Owing to certain complaints against the Indian Turpentine and Resin Company and the Indian Bobbin Co., Government lent the services of an I.F. S. Officer for appointment as Manager of these companies.
- Revenue and Expenditure** The surplus for the financial year 1946-47 was the highest in the history of the U. P. Forest Department. The following is a summary of the revenue, expenditure, and surplus compared with last year and the average pre-war quinquennium:—

Year					Revenue Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Surplus Rs.
Average of 1934-35 to 1938-39	..	..	..	..	48,50,000	28,00,000	20,50,000
1945-46	..	..	..	..	1,12,87,000	83,34,000	1,29,53,000
1946-47	..	..	..	..	1,99,40,000	65,68,000	1,33,72,000

The value of concessions on account of timber, fuel, and other forest

produce and grazing to right holders and also by way of free grants to public bodies etc., was Rs. 17.3 lakhs. Concesssion

With a view to increasing the revenue, Government split up the larger shooting blocks into smaller ones and also doubled the fees leviable from persons allowed to shoot in the forests. Government also decided to realise rent at Rs. 5/- per day from sportsmen occupying forest rest houses during their shoot. Previously, no rent used to be charged in such cases. Increase in Shooting Fees and Levy of Rent for Forest Rest Houses.

In pursuance of the policy of Government to ameliorate the lot of the *Shilpkars* in Kumaun, Government decided to sell certain timber lots at concessional rates to two companies established by the *Shilpkars* for *katha* manufacture and other industries. Assistance to *Shilpkar*

Some difficulties were experienced on account of the shortage of fodder in areas visited by the floods in 1946 and 1947. Government, therefore, decided that the Forest department should keep 500 tons of hay in stock for transmission to flood-affected areas wherever required. Fodder Reserve.

The work of forests in some divisions, particularly of the Western Circle, was greatly upset on account of communal disturbances. A large number of contractors resigned their lots resulting in a reduction of the anticipated income in the year 1947-48. This, however, did not represent any loss to the Forest department because the lots would yield income in the year 1948-49. Miscellaneous.

24. Industries

The economic conditions in 1947 could be summed up in a single phrase: "Declining production and increasing inflation." There was a steady decline in industrial production. The industries whose output fell during the year included cotton piece-goods, cement, matches, jute manufactures, paints, paper and wheat flour. The decline in output was principally due to the unsettled labour conditions disturbances in the eastern parts of the province and transport difficulties. It was not possible to meet the ever-increasing demand either for finished goods or for essential raw materials. There was an improvement in the output of coal but transport difficulties resulted in a large accumulation of coal at the pitheads. The reduced supply of coal to industries was also one of the major causes for the fall in industrial production. Moreover, there had been a world shortage of raw materials such as caustic soda, soda ash and non-ferrous metals, for which India was dependent to a major extent on imports. It was difficult to allot priority among the causes for the unsatisfactory state of affairs between transport, labour disputes and the greed for profits. Industries and Trade.

On the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board the Government

of India agreed to the continuation of protection to cotton, paper, matches sugar, chemicals, starch, electric motor and dry batteries.

To avoid serious dislocation to the trade Government decided to revise its import policy. A feature of the new import policy was that no restrictions were placed on the import of capital goods which were defined as any plant worth more than Rs. 25,000/-. The import effect of the new policy was to restrict the import of luxury articles and non-essential consumer goods.

The rising spiral of inflation was at work throughout the year. The Economic Adviser's index of wholesale commodity prices increased from 288.5 in January 1947 to 337.1 on January 10, 1948. The policy of gradual decontrol was put into operation by Government in the last month of the year.

Stores and Purchase

During the year, market conditions showed a somewhat easier tendency as compared to previous years. A larger number of firms submitted notations against enquiries for specified quantities. Difficulties in entering into rate contracts, however, continued on account of the various controls, particularly on iron and steel and textiles. Supplies were delayed in some cases because of this as well as on account of transport restrictions. In spite of the various difficulties a number of rate contracts were fixed up. There was also an increase in purchases arranged for by the Stores Purchase Section on short notice.

Disposals

Lists of surplus stores were circulated, as and when received from the Disposals Directorate, to the Government departments interested in their purchase. The consuming departments were required to inspect stores before placing firm indents. Indents for various stores of the value of Rs. 30,65,883 were placed with the Disposals Directorate and stores of the value of Rs. 18,87,133 were released to the indenting departments during the year.

Board of Industries.

A sum of Rs. 20,960/- was placed at the disposal of the Board of Industries for the encouragement of small-scale industries and out of this a sum of Rs. 15,541/- was distributed in grants for the development of the fruit juice, chemical, metal and oil cloth industries.

Technical Training.

Owing to the conditions created by the war, admission to the technical institutions was rather low during the year. Due to the increased demand for persons with high technical qualifications admission to the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute increased considerably with the result that the students were cramped for space both in the classroom and in the hostel. The staff and the grants provided for the Institute proved insufficient and had to be supplemented during the year. A reorganization scheme for the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute as well as for all the other institutions was under active consideration.

Yarn, cloth and colours for which the institutions were furnishing were arranged for in bulk and supplied to them.

A large number of the demobilized soldiers belonging to the Province were receiving technical training all over India, including the United Provinces. Some U. P. students were also receiving advanced training in the other provinces and abroad.

Sixty five technical and industrial institutions managed by private or local bodies were given grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1,79,000/-.

Research in the proper methods of crushing different oil seeds in the improved *Ghani* continued. The non-availability of wood of the required size and quality at reasonable rates was an obstacle to the more rapid spread of *Ghani* in the villages. The following Research problems were carried out during the year :-

1. Electroplating on non-metals.
2. Manufacture of copper powder.
3. Preparation of gammexane.
4. Citric acid from citrus fruits.
5. Superphosphate from Bone meal.
6. Preparation of cellulosic ethers.
7. Detection of argemone seed oil in Mustard oil.
8. Preparation of oil cloth.
9. Preparation of hard gums from rosin.

During the calendar year, about 900 technical enquiries were received, out of which about 250 were of a major type involving preparation of schemes for new concerns.

Small scale, cottage and village industries were helped through the various departmental schemes as below :

(I) Wool—The wool scheme was converted from a commercial into a development scheme. The departmental staff supervised production and imparted training. The actual production for commercial purposes was done by the cooperative societies.

(II) Government U. P. Handicrafts—Production of handloom (cotton) goods was carried on through 7 handloom production centres and goods worth about rupees one lakh per month were manufactured. Marketing facilities were afforded to the produce of cottage workers and goods worth Rs. 1255043/10/4 were sold. New designs were also introduced.

(III) Handloom Scheme—All the seven centres, except the Amroha Store where work had been suspended in November 1947, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Efforts towards

standardisation of handloom cloth were made with success. New and attractive designs were introduced in the manufacture of table covers, furnishing fabrics, bed sheets, towels, kerchiefs and other fabrics. Yarn and dyes worth Rs. 6,31,579/- and Rs. 8,369/- respectively, were purchased and handloom goods were produced and sold through the Government Handicrafts.

(IV) Exhibitions— The Department participated in 12 exhibitions. The demand for participation in exhibitions and fairs increased.

(V) Commercial Intelligence—This section worked under great pressure owing to the numerous enquiries and references made to it by the general public. It continued to collect and disseminate industrial and commercial information, to suggest ways of overcoming the difficulties of industrialists in the matter of raw materials and transport and to advise on the choice of careers. The section made considerable progress in revising the survey reports of the districts for the years 1921—23 and in preparing an authoritative commercial directory of the province. It undertook a continued general survey of industries and trade.

(VI) Development of Cottage Industries—Thirty eight new Tuitional Classes were started during the year bringing the total number of such classes to 70. These classes were concentrated in the rural areas of 29 districts of the province and imparted practical training in the cottage industries of weaving, dyeing and printing, blanket making, tanning, leather goods making, tailoring and sport goods. The students were given wages and/or stipends in order to encourage them to take to such training. Apart from giving training in the classes, the instructional staff also went round to solve the practical difficulties of artisans at their homes. Goods of the value of Rs. 53,000/- were manufactured by the trainees. The artisans, after completing their training in the use of up-to-date appliances and designs, were set up in business with success—their earning capacity in some cases increased by 80-100 per cent.

(VII) Aid to Industries—The export of handloom cloth from the province had been allowed to the extent of 300 bales per month and permits were issued to genuine exporters on the recommendations of the Industries Department. This export was allowed only to the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and the North-West Frontier Province, which were the principal consumers of the special type of handloom cloth made in the United Provinces. After August 15, 1947 the North-West Frontier Province and West Punjab were excluded. At the instance of the Industries Depart-

ment, certain controlled commodities like Tata iron and steel (defective and perfect), brass, copper and aluminium sheets, scrap non-ferrous metals and alloys, chemicals (caustic soda, soda ash, dyes, colours, minerals, turpentine etc.), oil (cocoanut, diesel and kerosene) etc., etc., were decontrolled during the year.

(VIII) *Khadi* Development Scheme—The *Khadi* schemes though sanctioned in May 1947 actually came into operation, owing to certain difficulties, only in October 1947. The scheme was broadly divided into three parts : (i) Research and training (ii) Purchase and supply of raw material and equipment and (iii) Production.

(IX) *Gur* Development Scheme—The *Gur* Development Scheme was transferred from the Agriculture Department to the Industries Department from October 10, 1947 and worked in 33 districts for about 3 months during the year under report. One hundred and fifty local honorary workers drawn from the various districts where the scheme was working were trained in the improved methods of the manufacture of *gur*. These trainees would help the *Gur* makers in constructing improved furnaces and taking to better classification of juice. About 2,000 improved furnaces were constructed during the year.

(X) Other Development Schemes—

(a) Development Scheme for the Manufacture of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda from naturally occurring Reh—Owing to the shortage of soda ash and caustic soda, which are very essential for the glass, soap and the textile industries, a keen demand was felt for them within the country. Reh, a naturally occurring earth, was found to contain sodium carbonate from 5–25%. It was therefore proposed to prepare these articles from Reh. Government sanctioned a scheme for this purpose in the month of July, but owing to the rainy season no Reh could be collected and the necessary staff was employed only in the middle of December. It was proposed to make a thorough survey of Reh deposits in the Azamgarh district, to start the manufacture of soda ash and caustic soda from Reh on a cottage industry scale and to demonstrate the process to the general public.

(b) Scheme for *Kachcha Houses*—Because of the great scarcity of cement, burnt bricks, iron, coal, etc., Government sanctioned a scheme to find out a suitable plaster for *kachcha* buildings which may stand the rains. Work on the scheme was taken up during the month of October and as a result of experiments a suitable plaster known as the Stabili-

zed mud plaster was made. This composition stood well the effects of water shower and sun under laboratory experiments. Further experiments were in progress.

(c) Handmade Paper Development Scheme—The research section of the scheme at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute remained busy in investigating the cheap cellulosic raw materials available in the province for the manufacture of handmade paper and other articles. Experiments in the laboratory as well as on a semi-large scale were tried and good quality handmade paper could be produced from *Kans*. Further experiments were in progress.

(d) Utilisation of Saw Dust—Saw dust was experimented upon for the production of boards and a fair measure of success was achieved.

(e) Training and Production—The training schools at Faizabad and Kalpi started the training and production work. The students trained at Faizabad were engaged in commercial operations. The school at Faizabad had started commercial operations and produced beautiful papier mache toys but owing to the non-availability of electric power the installation of machinery could not be done. Most of the machines were purchased and it was expected that electric power would be available before long. The training work at Kalpi was started late last year owing to unavoidable circumstances but since then sufficient progress had been made. Most of the arrangements to start commercial operations there had been completed and it was expected that the production would start early in 1948.

(f) *Sunn* Hemp Fibre Scheme—The retting of *sun*n hemp fibre as carried out at Siwait, under the supervision of the Co-operative department, in *pucca* tanks was studied and improvement suggested. The grading of *sun*n hemp fibre as carried out by the marketing department was being studied.

(g) Linseed Fibre—The preparation of linseed fibre on a cottage scale with a view to examine its spinning suitability on a jute machine was in progress. Twines from linseed fibre were also prepared for spinning on the country looms. Order was placed for one fibre-extracting machine to extract linseed fibre from retted straw. The machine, if found suitable, could later be used for the extraction of other types of fibres.

(h) Other Fibres—Fibre was prepared from *Kapasia* plant and its examination was in progress. The utilization of the cellulosic material from begassee, groundnut husk and

saw dust was also receiving attention. In order to prepare jute-like fibres, small scale field work on the cultivation of *Althoea rosea* was undertaken. The retting was proposed to be taken up as soon as the plants were ready.

(i) Development of Cottage Oil Scheme—Training of demonstrators and carpenters for the working and construction, respectively, of the improved Wardha oil *ghani* was started at the Institute in July 1947. Some demonstrators and carpenters were trained. The training was later suspended.

(j) Oil Crushing Tuitional Classes—Some oil crushing tuitional classes were started for training *telis* and carpenters and to serve as demonstration centres.

As far as technical advancement was concerned, factories were advised in connection with new installations. Sand washing and drying units were installed in three factories of the Province. Grinding equipment was also received by two factories. It was expected that this equipment would help in improving and standardising the quality of raw materials, resulting in the improvement of finished goods. With the expansion of the Kaycee Glass Works it was expected that the production of electric bulbs would soon commence on an extended scale.

Technical
Advancement

The glass bead industry made good progress during the year. About 60 cottage workshops were in operation engaging at least 600 workers. The total value of goods manufactured in these workshops was estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs per year.

Glass Bead
Industry.

The Government Pottery Development Centre at Khurja was instrumental in developing the pottery industry at Khurja on cottage lines. The number of workshops increased from 8 to 10. The quality of products greatly improved and the articles were finding a ready market. The Glass Technology Section gave technical guidance to pottery factories in the Province whose number increased from three to four during the year.

Pottery
Industry.

(XII) Standard Weights Scheme—Standard weights were supplied to Government departments through the Secretary, Agra Iron Founders Association, Freeganj, Agra. The weights which were manufactured by the Association were tested, checked and stamped before they were despatched to the indentors. A Weight Testor was appointed for this work. As there was no legal measure enforced for the use of standard weights by the general public in the province, the demand of only Government and semi-Government departments was being met under the existing arrangements.

(XIII) Coal—The Provincial quota for different industries

during the year had been 1,182 wagons per month compared with 680 wagons in the year before. The quota under coal dust for brick-burning purposes had been, 1,456 wagons per month till the end of April, 1947. From the month of May onwards it was reduced by the Government of India to 716 wagons per month as actual supplies on an all India basis had not been more than 50%. This heavy reduction in the coal dust quota upset the whole post-war construction programme of the Public Works Department. The control of brick-burning coal was thereafter transferred to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads Branch. The supply position in the year 1946 had been over 60% under industries and 30% under coal dust, but it deteriorated during the year on account of communal disturbances at Calcutta, in the Punjab and in the western districts of U. P. The position on the Oudh & Tirhut Railway was deplorable as this Railway had not sufficient power to move coal wagons and there were serious bottle-necks at the railway stations of Mokamah Ghat and Mogal-sarai.

The unsatisfactory wagons position and dislocation of transport due to communal disturbances resulted in considerable loss of production in the factories.

General.

Because of the short supply of raw material, shortage of coal, insufficiency of wagons, labour trouble and disturbances all over the province, industry as a whole did not fare well. The Department continued to help the industrialists in all possible ways.

25. Mechanical Engineering.

An Enquiry Committee was appointed by Government in December 1946 to examine the peace-time possibilities of the Mechanical Engineering Department comprising the (1) Government Central Workshop, Kanpur, (2) Motor Transport Maintenance Circle, Kanpur, (3) Government Workshop, Bahramghat, and (4) the Government Workshop, Roorkee. The Committee submitted its report to Government in the month of May 1947, and on a consideration of its recommendations it was decided to wind up the Government Central Workshop, Kanpur, and the Government Workshop, Bahramghat, and to transfer the M. T. Maintenance Circle to the Transport Department in connexion with its scheme for the repair of Government vehicles. It was further decided to reorganise the Roorkee Workshop for undertaking and developing structural (Mechanical) and fabrication work and turning out improved ploughs and other agricultural implements on a mass scale. Orders were issued, accordingly, in September 1947 and by the end of the year the M. T. Maintenance Circle was transferred to the Transport Department and the winding up of the Government Central Workshop, Kanpur,

and the Government Workshop, Bahramghat was well under way. Regarding the Roorkee Workshop, the Industrial Adviser to Government was asked to draw up a scheme for its re-organisation.

The Labour Depot, Gorakhpur, remained under the control of the Provincial Government for the first two months only, i. e., up to February 28, 1947. Thereafter, its administration was taken over by the Government of India. During the first two months of the year, the Depot continued to supply labour outside the province under the Coalfields Scheme and to projects within the province under the Group Employment Scheme.

The three Government Dehydration Factories in the Province remained closed during the year and the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, supervised their winding up and the disposal of their movable and immovable properties.

26. Mines and Quarries

So far as known, the Province possessed no mineral wealth in the strict sense of the term. Investigations for its discovery, however, continued. The minerals known were stone and ochre quarries in the districts of Allahabad, Banda and Jhansi, and steatite quarries in the district of Hamirpur. These are technically classified as mines as defined by the Government of India.

The steatite quarries in the Hamirpur district and certain stone quarries in the Allahabad and Banda districts were not worked during the year under report. The remaining mines in the Allahabad, Banda and Jhansi districts were worked by manual labour and the minerals extracted were stone, stone slabs, stone ballast, sand, red ochre, white earth, concrete and morum. The total of the minerals quarried amounted to 65,637 tons & 7 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,98,933/3/6 as against 89,836 3/5 tons valued at Rs. 2,96,961/- quarried during the previous year. This showed that the mining industry in the province was on the decline during the year.

The difficulty in the supply of labour in the Allahabad and Banda districts was met by increasing the wages. But labourers were not easily available in the Jhansi district. Wages ranged from 7/8/- to Rs. 2/- per head per day according to the nature and quality of the work done. Relations between the employers and the labourers remained cordial and the state of sanitation in the mines was satisfactory. Educational facilities for the labourers' children did not exist. The consumption of liquor was within reasonable limits and there were no cases of moral turpitude or of prosecution. No accident occurred during the year.

Geological surveys were carried out in the Mirzapur and Almora districts and the work was likely to be concluded in the winter of 1948-49. Surveys were likely to be taken up in Banda and certain other parts of Bundelkhand. During the year under review, the Provincial Government granted a mining lease for 'Marl' in the districts of Lucknow, Unnao Bara Banki and Rae Bareilly to the National Cement, Mines and Industries Ltd., 8 Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

27. Labour

General The normal activities of Government concerning labour were : (1) Prevention and settlement of industrial disputes; (2) Collection, compilation and publication of labour statistics; (3) Enforcement of Labour laws, e. g., the Factories Act, U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, Employment of Children's Act, Payment of Wages Act, Boilers Act; (4) Organisation of Labour Welfare work and (5) Administration of Trade Unions Act and the Standing Orders Act. The Department also kept a watch on the administration of Workmen's Compensation Act by the District Magistrates.

Labour Situation. Labour in the Province this year was more restless and unsettled than last year and the number of strikes in 1947 increased to 182 as against 73 in the previous year. This increase was due mainly to the general ferment among workers on the attainment of the country's freedom and the prevailing idea that under a popular Government it was quite easy to secure all demands by strike threats. Government countered this situation in two ways—first, by passing a number of enactments for the amelioration of labour conditions and, second, by considerably expanding the conciliation machinery so that labour complaints could be expeditiously dealt with.

Adjudication. During the year, 149 disputes were referred to adjudication and proceedings were undertaken in all these cases either by the Labour Commissioner himself or by one of the Conciliation Officers working under him.

Complaints. The number of complaints received directly from workers or through workers' unions increased to 2,467 from 1,665 in the previous year. Out of these 1,299 were decided in conciliation proceedings as against 827 in the previous year.

Trade Unions The Labour Commissioner continued to hold the office of Registrar of Trade Unions till July 29, 1947, when in order to relieve him of part of his considerably increased work and responsibilities the Deputy Labour Commissioner was designated as the Registrar of Trade Unions. An Assistant Registrar of Trade Unions for the Province was also appointed in January and a Trade Union Inspector in July, 1947, the latter after obtaining six months' training in the United Kingdom. During the

year, 175 new trade unions were registered in the Province as against 129 in the previous year and the registration of 35 unions had to be cancelled for their failure to submit annual returns, as against 3 in the preceding year. The Trade Union Inspector made 33 inspections in 1947.

The Labour Commissioner continued to certify Standing Orders, under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, for operation in the Province. Three hundred and fifty industrial establishments submitted draft standing orders for certification, out of which standing orders for 56 industrial establishments were certified. Two appeals against the certified orders were pending with the Appellate Authority. Formalities in connection with the certification of standing orders for other industrial establishments were in progress. Government extended the application of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act to all industrial establishments which were members of the Employers' Association of Northern India, Kanpur, all electric undertakings and all water works in the province, irrespective of the number of workmen employed by them. Certification of Standing Orders.

Statistical data continued to be collected, compiled and published under the heads (1) Cost of Living Index Figures, (2) Retail Prices, (3) Workmen's Compensation, (4) Labour Welfare Work, (5) Industrial Disputes, (6) Employment Exchange figures, (7) Absenteeism, (8) Bonus, (9) Trade Unions, (10) Factories, registered and cancelled, (11) Average daily number of workers employed in different industrial undertakings, and (12) Complaints received in the Labour Office and their disposal. Notes and memoranda for the use of International organisations, Labour Ministers, Indian Labour and Tripartite Conferences and for the Standing Labour Committee were prepared from time to time while information on labour matters was supplied to other Governments, local bodies research students, and others. Labour Statistics.

The Labour Bulletin continued to be a quarterly publication of the department up to June 1947, whereafter it was converted into a monthly. The Bulletin contained special articles, important labour notes, statistical data, summaries of Labour Acts, adjudication and conciliation awards, and such like matter. Labour Bulletin.

Further results of the inquiry into utilization of leisure by mill workers at Kanpur, conducted by the department in 1945-46, were published in the July and December 1947 issues of the Labour Bulletin. Some data pertaining to this enquiry had already appeared in the October-December 1946 issue. Enquiries and Report

Enquiries under the Wages Board Scheme were under way. They could not be undertaken during the current year for want of adequate staff.

A part of the staff of the statistics section was engaged during the

year in collecting and compiling information for the various labour sub-committees appointed by the U. P. Labour Enquiry Committee.

Publicity. Press notes and literature were released to the press from time to time to enable the public to have a correct and authentic account of labour matters. Some periodical Press Conferences were also organised with the same object.

Tripartite Conference Towards the latter part of the year, a Tripartite Conference of representatives of Employers, Workers and Officers of the Labour department was held to discuss matters of common interest and attempt to reach agreement in respect of procedure in conciliation proceedings and other cognate matters connected with labour administration. Similar Conferences met periodically thereafter.

Factories and Boilers Eighty factories were registered in 1947, registration of 52 factories was cancelled and four factories were amalgamated with their sister concerns. There was thus an increase of 24 factories during the year, bringing the total number of registered factories to 1,098 as against 1,069 in 1946. Under all the Acts administered by the Provincial Government 2,957 inspections were carried out as against 4,218 last year. The number of prosecutions under all the Acts rose to 354 as compared with 254 in the previous year. The number of accidents amounted to 4,921, out of which 32 proved fatal, 481 serious and 4,408 minor as compared with 32 fatal, 478 serious and 4,085 minor in the year 1946. There were 368 complaints lodged under the Payment of Wages Act as against 278 in 1946. Inspections under the Employment of Children's Act amounted to 101 only.

During the year 1,882 inspections, including 282 hydraulic tests and 18 steam tests, were conducted under the Indian Boilers Act. Apart from these, the number of casual visits made under the Act was 2,035; thus bringing the total number of inspections, including casual visits, to 3,917.

Industrial Welfare Work. The various Labour Welfare activities e. g. medical, milk distribution, physical culture, recreation, child and maternity welfare, continued to be energetically conducted. Workers showed appreciation of the amenities provided for them at the labour welfare centres and there were large gatherings of them at the special programmes organised monthly at the centres. The annual function itself was a great success.

28. Cooperative.

General The most important feature of the working of the Cooperative Department was its amalgamation with the Rural Development Department with effect from April 1, 1947. The additional staff, thus made available, was given the necessary cooperative training and absorbed

in the regular cadre. After the merging of the two departments their combined activities were controlled by a District Cooperative Officer. In 24 districts, gazetted officers with powers of an Assistant Registrar were appointed. The remaining 25 districts were in charge of senior Cooperative and Rural Development Inspectors. The increase in the staff of the Cooperative department, as a result of the amalgamation, naturally led to a corresponding increase in the expansion of the cooperative movement.

The number of village banks or Multi-purpose societies rose from 7,000 to 8,532. Besides, credit societies of the unlimited liability type were converted into multi-purpose societies and the number of the former therefore fell from about 6,000 to 5,052. The new programme for organisation visualised organisation of 10 to 15 societies in blocks round about the Agricultural seed stores. As soon as a block was completely organised a Union would be formed. The unions would eventually federate in a District Federation. At the close of the year there were 242 such Unions

Multipurpose Societies or Village Banks and Unions.

The number of District and Central Banks remained almost constant. One Central Banking Union was liquidated and 2 Central Banking Unions and one District Bank were registered, raising the total number of such institutions to 67.

District and Central Banks.

The Provincial Cooperative Bank continued to make progress and its working capital rose from Rs. 54 lakhs to Rs. 62 lakhs. Advances to the Central Cooperative Banks, Unions and Federations amounted to Rs. 84.76 lakhs. The Provincial Bank also secured for the Central Banks Rs. 2.30 lakhs at 1½% from the Reserve Bank of India. The subscribed share capital of the Provincial Bank was Rs. 11.40 lakhs and the reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. .56 lakhs.

Provincial Co-operative Bank.

The number of Primary Milk Societies rose from 48 to 103 and the number of Milk Unions from 2 to 3. The quantity of milk handled during the Cooperative year was 23 thousand maunds as against 26 thousand of the previous year. This fall was due to the unhealthy competition resorted to by the milk dealers by paying higher prices for milk and securing better profits by adulteration.

Milk Societies and Unions.

The number of Ghee Societies and Unions remained almost stationary. The total business done by the Ghee Unions amounted to Rs. 3.1 lakhs and the profit earned amounted to Rs. 17,000/-.

Ghee Societies and Unions.

The number of societies for the consolidation of holdings rose to 337 and the total area consolidated was over a lakh of acres.

Societies for Consolidation of Holdings

The number of such stores rose from 167 to 249, but very few of them could secure licenses for the distribution of essential commodities. The number of Central Stores remained stationary. The total sales amounted to Rs. 46.5 lakhs and the profits amounted to Rs. 1.22 lakhs.

Consumers' Cooperative Stores.

Marketing Unions. The number of marketing unions rose from 175 to 242. Due to the control on foodgrains, the unions could not do much business but most of them had a share in the distribution of essential commodities like kerosene oil, sugar and cloth. Some Marketing Unions also did business in connection with the Procurement Scheme. The total business done by these Unions amounted to Rs. 80 lakhs and the profits earned were Rs. 2.74 lakhs.

Industrial Societies. The number of Primary societies rose from 205 to 554 and that of the Central from 19 to 29. The textile societies did business of the value of Rs. 52.5 lakhs and earned a profit of Rs. 3.4 lakhs while other industrial societies did a business of Rs. 1.86 lakhs and earned a profit of Rs. 5,000/-.

Provincial Development and Marketing Federation. The Federation was appointed as the sole agent for the distribution of *Khali* for the entire Province and rendered very good service to the public. It also received a good share of *Khandsari* from Government for public distribution. The total business done during the year ran into several crores of rupees but accurate figures were not available as a number of depots failed to submit returns. It was felt in the interest of the district marketing unions that the Federation should not ordinarily take up retail business and with this end in view a large portion of the business done and the profits earned were transferred to the marketing unions working in the districts. The importance of making the Federation a co-ordinating force for developing marketing activities in the districts was being more and more stressed.

Provincial Industrial Federation. The Federation switched over from war supply work to the distribution of yarn and the manufacture of handloom utility cloth. Until the organisation of weaver's Primary Societies, the Federation did the retail distribution business of yarn, but after the organisation of primary societies and district weavers' unions the retail work was handed over to those organisations.

Other Types of Societies. The number of other important types of cooperative societies was (1) Land Mortgage-6, (2) Seed Stores-21, (3) Irrigation-138, (4) Cattle breeding-23, (5) Egg and Poultry-19, (6) Fruit and Preservers'-1, (7) Fruit and Vegetable purchase and sale-6, (8) Education-22, (9) Women's-106, (10) Housing -60, and (11) Miscellaneous-74. The total number of all types of cooperative societies in the Province was, 23,562.

29. Cane Development.

Cooperative Cane Supply Societies. The cane development activities were carried on through the co-operative cane supply societies in 22,939 villages as against 21,512 villages in the previous year. The societies numbered 94 and had a membership of 8,67,484 which recorded an increase of about 40,000

members over the previous year's figure. The area under improved varieties of cane in the reserved zones of sugar factories increased to 843.90 thousand acres as against 720.3 thousand acres in the previous year. The departmental activities received a set back owing to the transport difficulties. The societies also carried out certain rural uplift activities, provided medical and educational facilities to their members, repaired and constructed 2,731 miles *kachacha* roads, built and repaired 367 culverts and subsidised the construction of 162 wells.

The quantity of seed of the improved varieties of sugarcane distributed through the societies increased from 21,52,869 maunds to 25,80,162 maunds. Besides, 1,85,574 maunds of cakes and fertilizers and 19,375 labour-saving implements were also distributed.

There was an outbreak of red-rot in an epidemic form, but it caused only a slight damage to the cane crop because of the effective control measures organised with the help and co-operation of the growers, factories and the staff of the Sugarcane Research Station, Shahjahanpur. Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions, irregular monsoon and the outbreak of red-rot, particularly in the Eastern Region, there was a decline in the yield of cane per acre and the recovery of sugar.

It was decided to separate the development and marketing activities of the Department. A five-year plan was drawn up for the development and intensification of sugarcane cultivation in the sugar factory zones. Development Councils were being set up for the reserved zones of each factory, whose main function would be to draw up and implement plans for the development and intensification of sugarcane cultivation.

The total crush of sugar factories during the 1946-47 season was 14,26,71,366 maunds, out of which the co-operative societies supplied 80.7 per cent. Due to the rise in the cost of management, some of the societies could not balance their budgets. Advances of loans by these societies to their members increased from Rs. 32,29,394/- to Rs. 48,67,000/-

30. Rural Development.

Early in the year, it was decided by Government to amalgamate the Development and the Cooperative departments. This was done with a view to co-ordinating the allied activities of the two departments and those rural development schemes which did not fit in the new set-up were transferred to other departments with which they were more closely allied. The publicity section, including the Radio and the Van schemes, was first taken up and transferred to the Information Department by April, 1, 1947. The post of the Rural Development Officer was merged in that of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and the two posts of Officers on Special Duty were not extended after March 31, 1947. Subse-

quently, 3 posts of Divisional Superintendents, 33 posts of Rural Development Inspectors and 26 posts of Assistant Rural Development Inspectors were merged in the Cooperative Department in the cadre of Assistant Registrars, Cooperative Inspectors and Auditors, respectively. The post of Assistant Rural Development Officer, however, continued till October, 6, 1947, when it was transferred to the Cooperative Department with the new designation of Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies-cum-Assistant Rural Development Officer. The process of merger was given effect to in the districts also and the District Rural Development Associations were replaced by the newly created District Development Associations. The Rural Development Centres were abolished in the new set-up and new development blocks were created around the seed stores of the Agriculture Department.

Gram Sewak Scouts. The work continued with great zeal and vigour and there was no setback in this scheme inspite of changes in the activities of the department. A very intensive scouting scheme was launched in the 5 selected districts of Deoria, Bareilly, Mathura, Etah and Meerut, where batches of 8 to 10 scoutmasters were posted to train the Gram Sewak Scouts for 5 months each. There were at the end of the year 3,000 fully trained scouts in these 5 districts in addition to those of other districts where the scouting scheme continued to work normally.

Adult Education. The Adult Education scheme in its original form could work only from January to July 1947. After July it was considered necessary to reorganise the Scheme in coordination with the Education Expansion Department and hence the work in the Districts was suspended and the Gram Organisers were diverted to the Development Blocks to carry on the scheme of the training of scouts. The reorganisation of adult education was under consideration and it was expected that orders reorganising the scheme and integrating the staff of the two departments under one coordinate plan will shortly issue.

Constructional Works. There was a slight setback, owing to the scarcity of building materials, in carrying out the constructional works, namely the paving of lanes, metalling of approach roads, making of culverts, construction of wells and *Panchayatghars*. With a view to reorganising the machinery for the execution of these beneficial works for the countryside, the balances, available with the District Development Associations for utilisation on these items were withheld till September 1947. They were later released for quick utilisation in the Development blocks. Fresh grants were sanctioned to various districts during the year.

Tree Plantation. An intensive drive for tree plantation in the rural areas of the Province was undertaken with a view to replenish the fast depleting forest

wealth of the country and the Rural Development staff worked in cooperation with the staff of other Development departments to make the scheme a success.

The training centre at Faizabad where women were trained in first-aid, home-nursing and other domestic sciences and such crafts as needle-work could continue till the end of September only and turned out a batch of 66 women welfare workers who were posted in the different districts to work among women. The camp was closed on November 1, 1947. The field staff connected with the scheme, however, continued to serve as before. The women teachers posted in the districts rendered valuable guidance and practical help of womenfolk in the villages of their posting. Consequent on the closure of the Faizabad training camp, it was decided to impart training at the *Ashrams*, like Sewapuri (Banaras) and Ranewa (Faizabad), which were being managed and controlled by public workers like Baba Raghava Dass and Sriyut Dhirendra Mazumder. Training in these *Ashrams* was imparted on the lines of the Kasturba Scheme where a few batches were sent for training.

Women
Welfare
Scheme

A very important publicity organ of the Department, namely the 'Hal', ceased publication after the year 1946 and its editorial staff was transferred to the Information Department.

The Hal.

These schemes continued to operate satisfactorily but subsequently it was decided by Government to transfer them to the control of the Chief Inspector of Indigenous Dispensaries, U. P. the transfer of these dispensaries was completed by the middle of the year.

Indigenous
Dispensaries
and Village
Medicine
Chests.

31. Development Coordination.

The development of rural areas had received the special attention of the Congress Ministry when it first came into office in 1937. As soon as it resumed office, again, in April 1946 the Ministry took up the reorganisation of the entire field of development and eventually decided to create a Provincial Development Board with a view to coordinating the activities of the various nation-building departments. Briefly, the reorganised scheme envisaged a Development Commissioner at the apex and a District Development Association in each district of the Province. Accordingly, a post of Development Commissioner was created in January 1947. The main function of the Development Commissioner was to study the question of formulating proposals:

Develop-
ment Reor-
ganisation.

(1) for setting up the necessary mechanism which should secure coordination in the planning of development schemes, and

(2) for effective execution of schemes, particularly in the departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cane, Cooperative and Rural Development and to secure greater coordination in their

existing activities. He was also the Chief Executive Officer of the Board as also Secretary of the Governing Authority of the Development Board, i. e., the Development Council.

Departmental District Officers. The main idea behind this reorganisation was to integrate the activities of the development departments, define their functions and in order to make the best use of it to re-distribute the staff on a regional rather than on a functional basis. As a result, there was one district departmental officer in every district incharge of Agriculture and Cooperative and in the case of the Animal Husbandry department a senior officer holding charge of two districts. These officers were responsible for the planing and execution of schemes pertaining to their departments in the districts. The district officers of the three departments formed a departmental committee—an officer of the Cane Department being also included if available in the district—to enable them to coordinate their individual schemes for the development of the district as a whole.

Development Board. A Provincial Development Board was constituted in July 1947 to assist Government in the economic development of the Province and to initiate appropriate measures for the general uplift and prosperity of the masses. The Board consisted of the Hon'ble Premier as Chairman, Hon'ble Minister for Development as vice-Chairman, 10 members of the Legislative Assembly and 3 members of the Legislative Council, 7 non-officials nominated by Government and the departmental Heads of all the nation-building departments and other experts. Broadly, the functions of the Board were : (1) to advice Government on the co-ordination and integration of development schemes, (2) to make suggestions regarding the general lines on which such schemes or plans should be prepared, (3) to review the Development schemes in operation and advise Government as to how best to coordinate and integrate them with a view to making them more effective in consonance with the general development policy of the Government, (4) to keep itself informed of the progress of the schemes and to ensure their orderly execution, and (5) to prepare schemes on its own initiative, wherever necessary and feasible, and to give directions to the authorities concerned to prepare plans on lines to be indicated by it.

Development Council. A Development Council of the Board was also constituted which, in substance, was the Coordination Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. The Council consisted of the Hon'ble Premier as Chairman and the Hon'ble Ministers incharge of nation-building departments as members. All major decisions concerning the (1) policy of planning, (2) inclusion of a specific scheme in the provincial and/or regional plan, (3) initiation of planning, and (4) the manner of execution of the provincial and/or regional plans and scheme, vested in the Development Council. The Development Council held its first meeting on November 1, 1947 and approved, *inter-alia*, the draft rules of procedure of the Provincial

Development Board. The Council also examined the position in regard to the material resources in the Province and approved the appointment of a Material Resources Officer. Further, it also decided that unsuitable Rural Development Organisers should be replaced by selected public workers and that whole-time Development Officers should be appointed in some districts to exercise full administrative control on the field staff of all Development Departments.

In order to obtain the closest possible association of the best non-official elements in the districts in the execution of Development plans and to secure inter-departmental co-ordination, District Development Associations were set up in most of the districts. In addition to officials of the various Government departments and representatives of Cooperative bodies and District Boards, these associations contained all the local members of the Legislature, 5 non-officials and a non-official Chairman nominated by Government. There was a Secretary nominated by the Development Commissioner from amongst the District Officers of the Agriculture, Cooperative, Animal Husbandry and Cane departments. The Secretary of the Association was also the convener of the departmental committee of district officers. The functions of the District Development Associations were : (1) to assist in selecting and demarcating blocks of development in the rural areas in the district, (2) to ensure coordination and efficiency in execution, (3) to prepare statements showing the programme of the rural development schemes in operation, (4) to make suggestions for the improvement or extension of development activities, (5) to ensure, by proper and regular inspection and supervision through its officers, the due execution of all schemes of operation in the district and to maintain the closest contact with the departmental incharge of such schemes, (6) to execute all such schemes and to disburse all such funds as may be entrusted to the District Association, and (7) to consider, formulate and forward to the departments concerned or to the Development Commissioner all schemes which the District Development Association thought feasible for the welfare, improvement and development of the district.

A small District Development Committee was constituted in each district to carry on the day-to-day administration of the District Development Association. The Committee consisted of the Chairman of the Association, two non-official members elected by the non-official members of the Association, the District Magistrate or his nominee and the Secretary of the District Development Association, with power to co-opt any other member. A sub-committee each was also formed for the backward tracts of Jaunsar Bawar in Dehra Dun and Dudhi in the Mirzapur district.

Government in the first year concentrated, as far as possible, on Development all Development activities in the 912 blocks around agricultural Blocks,

seed stores, through the organization of multi-purpose Cooperative Societies. These blocks were formed in compact areas and, generally speaking, each block included 10 to 15 villages, depending upon the size of the village, its geographical position and other local conditions. These blocks comprised about 14,000 villages within their fold. The organisational work of these societies was mostly completed and many of the societies in each district started functioning. The development schemes of Agriculture, Cooperative and Animal Husbandry departments were being worked out according to a co-ordinated plan in these blocks.

Regional Development Board for Kumaun. A development Board for Almora was established in July 1946 to ensure the coordinated development of Almora, in particular. Later, separate Development Associations for each of the districts of Almora, Garhwal and Naini Tal were formed. In September 1947, the sphere of the Development Board for Almora was enlarged so as to cover the entire Kumaun division and a Regional Development Board thus came into existence. The Board also decided to start Tourist industries and a Tourist Bureau.

Development Day. The Development programmes of the various departments were launched on a Development Day on August 5, 1947 in all the blocks selected for development work. Targets of development work for each block during the year were explained to the villagers, along with what was expected of them for the fulfilment of this programme.

Tree Plantation Week. A Tree Plantation Week was also organised from September 5, 1947 to meet the shortage of timber and fuel, etc. About 12 lakh trees were reported to have been planted during the week. Similarly, as a part of the Grow-More-Food Scheme a Compost Drive Fortnight was observed on the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti from October 2, 1947. Cultivators within the blocks and without were mobilized to prepare compost in order to make them compost-minded. The fullest possible cooperation of all public workers was obtained and a number of meetings were organised and addressed by both officials and non-officials. About 63,000 new pits were reported to have been dug and filled during the fortnight.

32. Colonisation.

Demobilised Resettlement With the end of the war in sight in 1945, the problem of demobilised soldiers began to loom large on the horizon and it became increasingly evident that in the interest of society these men must be absorbed in the economic life of the country. It was consequently considered necessary to devise plans before hand for the welfare of ex-servicemen so that, immediately on demobilization, they might be able to follow some useful vocation and not relapse into the old village order which would have difficulty

in absorbing them. Moreover, as a vast majority of the Army personnel was drawn from the rural areas, proposals for re-settling them on land were included amongst the other schemes for their re-settlement. An Officer on Special Duty at the Headquarters of Government was appointed to investigate land settlement schemes and make definite recommendations to Government. Preliminary investigation and scrutiny of schemes framed by the various departments continued right up to the end of 1946 and by the beginning of 1947 a number of them had been submitted to Government which decided to take them up as a 3-4 year plan. The re-settlement of ex-servicemen was a tripartite arrangement between the Central and Provincial Governments and the settler, and the cost was apportioned between the two Governments. A regular Colonisation Department was constituted to deal with the re-settlement of ex-servicemen, and later refugees also, on large blocks of culturable waste land to be developed in different parts of the province. In June 1947, the then Director of Re-settlement and Employment was appointed as the ex-officio Director of Colonisation and by the end of October a nucleus of Officers and Staff, Technical, Executive and Ministerial, was recruited and posted at Government Headquarters and at the two main Colonisation Areas of Tarai and Khadar, as also at Dunagiri in the Almora hills.

There were 8 Schemes ready for implementation but out of these three, viz. the Tarai, Khadar and the Dunagiri schemes, were taken up during the year 1947. Colonisation Schemes.

Envisaging re-settlement of 3,500 settlers in the 2-3 years programme, 50,000 acres of land were to be reclaimed and developed under this scheme. The chief obstacles to development, however, were the unhealthiness of the tract, depredations of wild animals and the lack of communications. Anti-Malaria operations under a separate Anti-Malaria Unit and other development measures were started and Central Tractor Unit of the Government of India, which commenced operations early in January 1948, was requisitioned to clear and break up the land. It was expected that by the end of May 1948 about 10,000 acres of land would have been reclaimed and brought under the plough. Arrangements were also made for opening an Agricultural State Farm along with a cattle breeding and dairy farm. A separate Tarai Planning and Construction Division under an Executive Engineer was also created to carry out the large constructional programme involving construction of settlers' houses, state buildings, roads, tube wells, drainage channels and fencing, etc. (i) Naini Tal Tarai Scheme

In this colony in the Meerut district, development and re-settlement of some 20,000 acres of land and re-settlement of 2,000 settlers was contemplated. The operations of the Central Tractor Unit began in the area in December 1947 and it was expected that by May next 10,000 acres would be broken up and brought under cultivation. Anti-Malaria measures under a separate Anti-Malaria Unit and constructional works, (ii) Ganga Khadar Scheme.

including roads, drainage channels, tube wells, settlers' houses etc., were started. Arrangements were also made to open an Agricultural State Farm and a Dairy Farm in the area.

(iii) **Dunagi-ri Scheme.** This embraced a small hill estate in the Almora district providing for the resettlement of 300 ex-servicemen in two years. The area covered was 2,665 acres of which 1,500 acres would be utilised for cultivation and orchards. The requisite staff was provided and work started with the commencement of 1948. It was expected that 150 persons would have been settled in this area by the end of the year.

33. Post-War Reconstruction (Coordination).

The development programme for 1947-48 taken up for preparation in 1946 was finalized in June, 1947. It showed a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 1088.94 lakhs of unproductive schemes including Rs. 154.39 lakhs of Grow-More-Food and Rs. 5.21 and lakhs on Training schemes and Rs. 297.50 lakhs on productive schemes. The Government of India allotted an over-all subsidy of Rs. 750 lakhs for unproductive schemes, subject to expenditure actually incurred on approved development schemes during 1947-48. Their subsidy for the Grow-More-Food and Training schemes sponsored under separate financial arrangements with them was debitable to their over-all subsidy. The following was the statement of the departmentwise estimated expenditure:—

Unproductive Schemes

(Cost in lakhs of rupees)

Department	General Development Schemes	Grow-More- Food Schemes	Training Schemes	Total
1. Agriculture	12.00	130.28	.40	142.68
2. Animal Husbandry	38.11	16.31	..	54.42
3. Cooperative	14.48	7.80	.29	22.57
4. Economics & Statistics	1.32	..	.16	1.48
5. Education	79.58	..	.10	79.68
6. Food & Civil Supplies	19.81	..	..	19.81
7. Forest	16.48	..	..	16.48
8. Industries	27.52	..	1.17	28.69
9. Labour	3.82	..	..	3.82
10. Local Self-Government	10.00	..	.14	10.14
11. Medical	104.70	..	1.98	106.68
12. Planning & Development Co- ordination Organization	14.00	..	..	14.00
13. Public Health	49.30	..	.34	49.64
14. Public Works (A)	415.37	..	..	415.37
14. Public Works (B) .. ..	.30	..	.63	.93
16. Public Works (C)	117.55	..	..	117.55
GRAND TOTAL ..	924.34	154.39	5.21	1083.94

Productive Schemes

Public Works (C)	297.50	297.50
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Many of the schemes included in the Plan could not be executed owing to various unavoidable reasons, such as shortage of technical staff, basic raw materials, etc.

The question of a development programme for the financial year 1948-49 was also taken up and projects were received from many departments. The programme was not, however, finalized during the calendar year 1947.

34. Public Works.

The Post-war works, both buildings and communications, continued to make progress during the year. Owing to the increase of work inherent in the heavy Post-War Programme, an additional post of Chief Engineer (Planning) was sanctioned in February 1947 to finalise and co-ordinate all the post-war schemes. In addition to the post-war reconstruction of buildings and roads, work relating to town planning and housing to meet the heavy demand for residential houses for Government employees, as well as private individuals, was also undertaken. In this connection, a survey of Deoria, Patwadangar (Naini Tal) and Lucknow was made and schemes were prepared for the establishment of suburbs and satellite towns for Lucknow, a civil station for Deoria, and a Garden City at Patwadangar near Naini Tal. General

In order to keep abreast of up-to-date developments in engineering, a sum of Rs. 4.33 lakhs was sanctioned by Government for the establishment of a Research Station at Lucknow. A beginning was made with establishment of a small research and soil stabilization laboratory in the Chief Engineer's Office and plans for the construction of a new research laboratory were approved by Government. Some plant and equipment were also ordered from abroad and work was expected to get into full swing as soon as these were received. Research Station at Lucknow.

During the year, building schemes aggregating to over Rs. 2 crores were sanctioned in the Civil Budget for construction. But, because of the acute shortage of building materials, particularly cement and steel, and the non-availability of railway transport for cartage of coal dust for burning bricks, the progress of the works was considerably hampered. The result, therefore, was that the maximum work load that could be taken up during the year was of about Rs. 1 crore only. The sanctioned schemes were, therefore, reviewed and in view of their importance the following of them were given top priority for construction purposes :— Civil Buildings.

(a) Medical Buildings

Construction of Rural Dispensaries, Nursing Orderlies Quarters,

Ambulance Garages, Additions and Improvements to existing hospitals—approximate cost Rs. 56.6 lakhs.

(b) Construction of Basic Seed Stores and *Khaties* for storage of grain—approximate cost Rs. 13.72 lakhs.

(c) Construction of residential houses—approximate cost Rs. 57.8 lakhs.

Other important schemes in hand were :—

General Administration

1. Construction of residences at Lucknow for members of the Legislature—Approximate cost Rs. 36 lakhs.

Medical—

1. Extension of Doon Hospital, Dehra Dun—cost Rs. 2.36 lakhs.
2. Expansion of King George's Medical College and Associated Hospitals at Lucknow (in the first phase programme) cost Rs. 34 lakhs.
3. Extension to Nurses' Home, Kanpur—cost Rs. 3 lakhs.

Administration of Justice—

Extension to Chief Court Building at Lucknow—cost Rs. 2 lakhs

Police—

Construction of Fire Station buildings at Allahabad and Agra—cost Rs. 5.3 lakhs.

Industries—

1. Construction of buildings for the Director of Industries, Labour Commissioner and Assistant Excise Commissioner at Kanpur—cost Rs. 10.5 lakhs.
2. Construction of buildings in connexion with the Occupational Institute, Lucknow—cost Rs. 8.5 lakhs.
3. Construction of office building for the Regional Employment Exchange at Kanpur and 6 Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges at Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow and Gorakhpur cost Rs. 14 lakhs.

Communications. The Post-war development scheme had been split up last year into various phases. The first phase programme was initiated and was well under way. It consisted of the : (i) Construction of new metalled roads 1,610 miles (ii) Reconstruction of local roads—2,373 miles (iii) Construction of cement concrete tracks for sugar factories—508 miles. (iv) Construction of unmetalled roads—5,681 miles.

The total estimated cost of the 1st phase scheme came to Rs. 15.5

crores approximately and was spread over a period of three years i.e., up to the end of 1949.

Generally speaking, work on all the provincial roads which did not require the use of cement and stone ballast proceeded satisfactorily and steady progress was maintained on the entire scheme of the first phase programme. The total expenditure to be incurred up to December, 1947 was approximately Rs. 334 lakhs and the percentage progress on the whole scheme was about 22%.

Besides, improvement on behalf of the Government of India of a number of National Highway miles in addition to maintaining National Highways in the Province in a length of 1,543 miles was undertaken. The improvement work consisted mostly in widening the existing road surface and providing cement concrete surface. Although fair progress was made, it was not substantial owing to the lack of cement and railway transport for the cartage of stone ballast and sand for cement concrete work.

National
Highways.

35. Transport

The office of the Transport Commissioner was strengthened by the addition of a temporary post of Officer on Special Duty (Technical) and by that of a Chief Accounts Officer-cum-Financial Adviser. The latter was to advise the Transport Commissioner on financial and accounts matters relating to the Roadways and the Government Central Workshop and its Branch Depots. The ministerial establishment was also strengthened.

Headquar-
ters Establi-
shment.

The scheme for the reorganisation of road transport in the Province came up before the Legislature in March 1947 and it was decided to nationalise road transport. The salient features of the scheme as finally approved by Government were:

Road
Transport.

(a) There was to be one Joint-Stock Company in each region in the plains and two in the hill region of Kumaun. In the seven plains' Companies the shares were to be distributed among Government, the Railways and the Motor Operators in the proportion of 34, 25 and 41, respectively. Government's shares were to carry two votes each and the rest one each. In the hill Companies the proportion between Government's shares and those of operators was to be 51 to 49, each share having one vote. The Railways were not to participate in the hill transport schemes.

(b) The net profits were to be divided on the basis of shares held.

(d) The number of Directors of the Companies in the plains was to be eight, of whom four were to be Government nominees, two Railway nominees and two nominees of the motor operators. The Chairman was to be a Government nominee. In the hills, there were to be seven

Directrs four being Government nominees and three motor operators' nominees.

(d) In the initial stages only stage carriage operation was to be taken up on about 140 routes.

(e) Operators who held a permanent stage carriage permit on routes taken over by these Companies were to be allowed the option to sell their buses to the Companies.

(f) Operators who accepted the scheme and were displaced as a result were to be given favourable consideration in the grant of permits for adjoining routes not taken over by the Companies.

(g) The Companies' buses were to run according to fixed timings and were to adhere, as far as possible, to the existing fares. There were to be two classes, upper and lower. Amenities for passengers were to be provided at halting stations enroute.

(h) Municipalities were to be given the option of running Municipal passenger bus services within their jurisdiction and, where they failed, these Companies could take over the work.

As private operators refused to participate in the scheme it was decided that, pending the formation of Joint Stock Companies, Government should start its own bus services on at least three routes in each transport region in the plains. At the end of the year Government buses were plying on the following routes.

Lucknow Region—

Lucknow—Kanpur.
Lucknow—Barabanki
Lucknow—Sitapur.

Bareilly Region—

Bareilly—Haldwani.
Bareilly—Pilibhit.
Bareilly—Shahjahanpur.

Meerut Region

Meerut—Muzaaffarnagar.

Agra Region—

Agra—Aligarh
Agra—Shikohabad.
Agra—Mathura.

Kanpur Region

Kanpur—Rampur (Hamirpur),

Allahabad Region . .

Allahabad—Jaunpur.
Allahabad—Chakghat.
Allahabad—Partabgarh.

Gorakhpur Region—

Gorakhpur—Barhaj

Gorakhpur—Mahrajganj.

Gorakhpur—Barhalganj.

Four tugs were purchased in connection with the Ghagra navigation project but these were found unsuitable and it was not possible, in spite of many efforts, to secure suitable technical assistance in utilising them or in developing the navigation scheme. River Transport.

In order to inculcate a spirit of air-mindedness in the public generally and in the younger generation particularly, a Provincial Flying Club was formed at Lucknow which later established three flying centres, one at Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow each. A provision for opening two more centres was made in the budget estimates for 1948-49 and on receipt of the Government sanction these were to be established at Agra and Banaras. A sum of Rs. 3,51,000/- was allotted by Government to the Provincial Flying Club as subsidy during the financial year 1947-48. Aviation.

In the interest of public convenience and administrative efficiency it was decided to centralise the function of registration and taxation of motor vehicles and the licensing of motor drivers in the offices of the Regional Transport Officers. These functions were being performed previously by the District Magistrates and the Superintendents of Police and by the Regional or Provincial Transport Authorities. Effect to the new scheme of centralisation was given towards the end of the year. Amalgamation of Functions.

The position of spare parts was extremely acute. All kinds of spare parts, engine assemblies and batteries were in short supply. Spare Parts

The work of Regional Transport Officers increased considerably with the devolution on them of the licensing and registration powers of District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police. The Regional transport Officers had consequently to take the assistance of the Regional Inspectors and the Assistant Regional Inspectors Technical in the licensing and registration work in addition to the latter's normal duties of the inspection of vehicles. Government, however, sanctioned four posts of Additional Regional Inspectors and five posts of Assistant Regional Inspectors to help cope with the increased work. Technical.

The maintenance depots at Lucknow, Bareilly, Allahabad and Roorkee were taken over during the year. The Government Central Workshop at Kanpur was also taken over for third-line maintenance of Government-owned transport and buses of the roadways companies. Workshops

The purchase of vehicles presented serious difficulties because the Provincial Government could get no 'priority' facilities from the Director-General of Disposals. Most of the vehicles released by the Directorate of Disposals were in bad condition and their repair and re- Purchase of Vehicles.

conditioning were made difficult because of the scarcity of spare parts. The position regarding new cars and vehicles continued to be poor and in July Government had to re-impose control over their distribution.

Petrol. The position of petrol showed signs of improvement at the beginning of the year but deteriorated rapidly after August, partly because supplies from Karachi were cut off and partly because of the general dislocation of transport. The situation was particularly bad in the western districts. While, on the one hand supplies of petrol went down, supplies had to be made for the movement of Government foodgrains. Power alcohol could not relieve the situation to the extent expected, as its production was unsteady and supplies very interrupted. The following figures indicate the consumption of petrol and power alcohol during the year:—

	<i>Petrol</i>	<i>Power alcohol</i>
February to April 1947 ..	27,75,991	1,89,442
May to July 1947 ..	29,40,973	5,27,138
August to October 1947 ..	29,86,923	5,31,398
November to January 1948 ..	26,67,996	1,77,680

Enforcement. The Deputy Transport Commissioner (Enforcement), assisted by an Assistant Transport Commissioner, was responsible for the control of the Enforcement Branch. These two were expected to control all road traffic and also to educate the public in the rules of the road. At the beginning of the year there were ten enforcement squads working in the Province but their number was increased to 16 in October, 1947.

Prosecutions etc. During the year the Squads prosecuted 8,144 cases. Out of these 3,349 ended in conviction and by the end of the year 87 resulted in acquittal. Warnings were issued in 59 cases while in 301 cases the accused were discharged. At the end of the year 4,348 cases were pending for trial. The total amount of fines realised came to Rs. 2,60,391/-, The Squads did good work in reducing the overloading of vehicles and in enforcing the rules of the road. Overloading of goods carriers, however, continued and it was almost impossible for the limited field staff to eradicate this evil altogether. It was necessary to provide more squads for effective supervision and control.

36. Food and Civil Supplies

Direct Procurement Scheme 1947 Like the preceding year, the year 1947 also started with a gloomy prospect as information received from the Government of India showed that the position both in respect of foreign imports and in respect of supplies from other parts of India was likely to be worse than in the previous year. It was, therefore, decided to procure *Rabi* grain by direct procurement with a view to seeing the province through and to have a sufficient balance by the time the *Rabi* harvest of 1948 came in. The direct procurement scheme in 1947, however, differed from that of the

previous year; the quota which a cultivator was required to deliver was based on his *rabi* rent and *rabi* instalment of canal dues instead of the estimated produce of his holding. In spite of damage to the wheat crop at harvesting time by an attack of rust in the western part of the province, which is the main wheat producing area, the province collected 3,48,000 tons of *rabi* grains—2,23,000 tons of which was in the form of wheat—by the time that the scheme was suspended at the end of July. Collections were made in 30 districts, instead of 35 as in the preceding year, and the scheme did not include any district which was not included in the 1946 scheme. All cultivators whose *rabi* rent was Rs. 7/- or less were exempted from the levy but procurement slips were issued to them also and those of them who produced the grain were given cloth. The cloth was given for every maund of grain at the rate of 4 yards for wheat, 3 yards for gram and 2 yards for barley and mixtures, subject to a minimum of 5 yards, on the completion of the quota. Cartage was given at a more generous rate as compared to last year. The Direct Procurement Scheme engaged practically the entire administrative machinery of the Government. Public workers also rendered considerable assistance. From the experience gained by the working of the 1946 scheme it was possible to avoid many of the difficulties and to plan the 1947 scheme more clearly. The basis of assessment this time, apart from its comparative simplicity, had one main advantage and it was that as each cultivator knew what his rent and canal dues were the chances of mistakes, deliberate or otherwise, were considerably minimised.

Towards the end of the year a subsidiary drive was launched with the object of collecting the demand from those who had not till then discharged their quota in full. A list of the defaulters was, therefore, drawn up in each district after excluding those who were not in a position to give any grain. But it was not found necessary to pursue the drive vigorously as most of the districts had almost supplied their quota.

Subsidiary
Direct Pro-
curement
Drive.

The voluntary procurement of the *kharif* crop harvested in the autumn of 1946 continued throughout the first few months of the calendar year. Procurement was not satisfactory, on the whole, because of the poor crop and the deficit was met from the imports of rice from the Eastern States and the overseas maize allotted by the Government of India. Imports of rice from the Punjab were totally lost to the province because of the changed political conditions.

Kharif
Voluntary
Procure-
ment.

The condition of the *kharif* crop was substantially below the normal and in some areas, affected by calamities, it was definitely poor.

At the beginning of the year Government had about a month's stock of foodgrains. As usual, during the first four months which preceded the *Rabi* crop the Province was entirely dependent on the import of foodgrains received from the Government of India. Although large quantities of coarse grains, viz., barley and maize, were received the supply

Stock
position.

position of wheat and rice was disappointing. It was only with great difficulty that Government could meet its rationing commitments, particularly of wheat, during this period. The collections made in the direct procurement drive came to the aid of the province at this juncture as enough stock of foodgrains had been collected to last till the end of the year at the then existing rate of rationing.

Foodgrains Purchases During the calendar year the following quantities of food-grains were purchased by Government:—

(Figures in tons).					
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,28,968
Gram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	69,275
Barley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54,000
Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	91,982
<i>Juar</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	, 7,836
<i>Barja</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	, 18,683
Maize .. .. .	..	..	..	..	, 3,890
Total ..					4,74,663

Exports Between July and September the province had to move about 69,000 tons of foodgrains, mostly barley and wheat, on loan at the request of the Government of India to other provinces as follows:—

(Figures in tons).					
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,866
Barley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33,935
Gram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,046
Maize .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,547
<i>Juar</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100
Total ..					69,494

Imports. The loan was repaid by the Government of India in the shape of overseas imports at the end of the year. The total imports during the year were:—

(Figures in tons).					
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	59,926
Wheat product .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,632
Gram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17,621
Barley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,23,667
Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	37,018
<i>Juar</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	625
<i>Bajra</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Maize .. .. .	..	..	..	..	31,308
Total ..					2,75,797

The Government stocks of foodgrains in the province at the end of December 1947 were as follows:—

(Figures in tons).					
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,585
Barley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,822
Gram .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,917
Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,569
Maize .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,816
Juar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	241
Bajra .. .. .	..	..	..	..	471
Total ..					78,421

As expected, the stocks with Government became depleted by the end of the year and it was clear that without substantial help from the Government of India it would be impossible to meet the rationing commitments further at the then existing scale. It was at this time that the Government of India recommended to the Provincial Government, as a result of the deliberations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, to embark on a policy of gradual decontrol as due to foreign exchange difficulties they were not able to import sufficient quantities of foodgrains to keep up the rationing commitments throughout India. The U. P. was allotted only 1.24 lakh tons of foodgrains for the year 1948. With this small help it was not possible to maintain rationing at the prevailing scale and it was, therefore, decided gradually to relax the control. As a first step towards the implementation of this policy 38 towns, with a population of below one lakh each, were decontrolled from January 1, 1948.

Policy of
Gradual
Decontrol
Adopted

(1) *Total and Partial Rationing*—There were 71 rationed towns at the close of the preceding year. Out of these, 53 were totally rationed and 19 partially and rationing remained in force in them throughout the year. At the end of the year the total rationed population was 7.1 millions as against 6.5 millions in 1946.

General Ra-
tioning and
Distribution

(2) *Austerity Provisioning Scheme*—Considerable progress was made during the year in the Austerity Provisioning Scheme. The enumeration of residents of the non-rationed towns and rural areas was completed and Austerity Provisioning cards were issued for the distribution of cloth, sugar and kerosene, and also food grains wherever considered necessary. Government foodgrains were put on sale under the Austerity Provisioning Scheme in the food-affected and other scarcity areas in the district of Saharanpur, Meerut, Partabgarh, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ghaziabad, Ballia, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Banaras, Jhansi, Muzaffarnagar, Etawah, Faizabad, Moradabad and Bara Banki. As there was an acute shortage of foodgrains in the rural areas of the eastern districts, supplies of coarse grains were made to those districts during August-October. An Officer was specially

appointed to look after the distribution in those districts. After the *Kharif* crop became available in November, supplies under the Austerity Provisioning Scheme were discontinued except in the flood-affected areas of the Ghazipur and Ballia districts. Approximately 6.1 lakh maunds of coarse grains were distributed under the scheme.

(3) *Provisioning of Rural Areas in Hill Districts*—The scheme remained operative throughout the year. Approximately, 3 lakh maunds of foodgrains were distributed under the scheme.

**Ration
Limits.**

With effect from February 1947 the barley ration was increased from 2 *chhataks* to 6 *chhataks* and 8 *chhataks*, respectively, for the ordinary and augmented units. On March 1, 1947 the wheat ration was reduced from 3 *chhataks* in the western U. P. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ *chhataks* in the rest of the province to 2 *chhataks* throughout the province. The limit on rice in the western parts, where it had been reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ *chhataks*, was again restored to 2 *chhataks*. From October 13, 1947 the issue of gram on the ration was restricted to priority consumers only, like the Police, Jails, etc.

**Relaxation
of Rationing
Rules.**

Under the U. P. Food Consumption (Restriction) Order 1946, not more than 25 persons could be present at an entertainment at which any kind of food was to be served. In December, the District Magistrates were authorized to exempt any person, or group of persons generally or with reference to the area in which they resided, from the operation of this rule.

**Provincial
Nutrition
Advisory
Committee.**

The Provincial Nutrition Advisory Committee formed in 1946 met under the Presidentship of Shri C. B. Gupta, then Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon'ble Premier, on June 9, 1947 and decided to expedite the setting up of the Nutrition Institute within the province to carry on research in the nutritive values of the various articles of diet and to disseminate information through proper publicity. It was also decided to improve the system of agricultural planning, specially by encouraging the raising of catch crops, such as onions and carrots, which have a great nutritional value.

Pulses.

The movement of pulses, outside the province continued on the basis of quotas allotted by the Government of India during 1947. Quotas to the extent of 63,000 tons of *Arhar* and 5,000 tons of *Masoor* were allotted to the deficit provinces during 1947-48. The representatives of the deficit provinces, however, made additional purchases at competitive rates in the open market, which had the effect of raising the prices. Government, therefore, suspended all the standing quotas of *Arhar* except to the railways and collieries which had all along been treated as priority consumers. This had the desired effect of reducing the prices to a reasonable level. Government, thereupon, decided to resume the export of half the quantity allotted by the Government of

India. Shortly afterwards, however, the Government of India, lifted all control on pulses and the necessity to export on Government account did not therefore arise.

(1) *Crystal Sugar*—The sugar quota for the province for the year 1947 remained at 1,10,000 tons as in 1946. Additional special quotas of 1,000 tons for the refugees, 130 tons for the fruit preservation industry and 200 tons for confectioners were, however, also allotted during the year. Cane
Products.

Distribution of crystal sugar on a rationed basis, as introduced in 1946, remained in force throughout the year. The scheme worked very successfully. Sugar-rationing proved, indeed, to be one of the best of all the rationing schemes.

(2) *Khandsari Sugar*—The *Khandsari* Sugar Control Scheme, as enforced on November 23, 1946, worked satisfactorily during the year. There had been some smuggling to the Punjab and the neighbouring states, particularly from the producing border districts like Meerut and Muzaffarnagar. A little later after the introduction of control there was, however, a marked improvement in supplies within the province and prices were rigidly controlled and maintained at the prescribed rates—Rs. 28/- for the K9 and K x varieties and Rs. 24/- and Rs. 21/- respectively for the K6 and K3 varieties. The total production of *khandsari* sugar during the 1946-47 season—November 1946 to October 1947—amounted to 79,587 tons. Actually, 73,948 tons were procured by the clearing agents, out of which a little over 48,000 tons were supplied for internal consumption to various districts in the province.

As the supplies of *Khandsari* sugar were surplus to the needs of the province, the Provincial Government readily accepted the Government of India's offer of 5,000 tons of crystal sugar in exchange for 15,000 tons of *Khandsari* sugar to be supplied to other provinces and states. The export scheme was finalized in July 1947 but due to the disturbances which broke out in the country soon afterwards, particularly in the Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier Province and Bengal, which were to be the chief recipient areas, very little of this quota actually moved out of this province. Only 3,385 tons were exported to the Central Provinces and a few Rajputana States and the bulk of the quantity earmarked for export remained undisposed of at the end of the year. At the instance of the Government of India, a further quantity of 10,000 tons of *Khandsari* sugar was also kept in reserve for export to Iraq for barter purposes. The deal did not, however, materialize and the stock remained pending at the end of the year.

In order to encourage the confectionery industry in the province a quota of 2,000 tons was reserved for allotment to the confectionery manufacturers, out of which about 1,900 tons were actually allotted.

It was also decided to allow the export of manufactured confectionery to the extent of 70% of the quota of *Khandsari* sugar allotted but actually export permits to the extent of 33 tons only were issued.

With the advent of the new season it was decided to enforce a more effective control on the manufacturers. A revised U. P. *Khandsari* Sugar and *Khandsari* Sugar Products Control Order was, therefore, promulgated on November 4, 1947. But the new Order could not be enforced as early in December 1947 the Government of India suddenly announced their decision to decontrol sugar and *gur*. This decision was taken without consultation with the Provincial Government and particular difficulty was consequently felt in the disposal of the stocks of *Khandsari* sugar with the Clearing Agents. These stocks had been acquired by them under Government orders and because of the Control Order they could have no free hand in their disposal. In order, therefore, to stabilize the sugar market and check the probable profiteering a fresh U. P. *Khandsari* Sugar and *Khandsari* Sugar Products Control Order, 1947, was issued with the concurrence of the Government of India, on December 6, 1947 under which control over the existing stocks with the Clearing agents, wholesale dealers and stockists, was maintained as before. Later, the stocks were released and even export permits were issued freely for any destination within the Indian Union. But the stocks found no ready market and became a heavy liability on the Clearing Agents. The quantity involved amounted to 27,000 tons approximately. The difficulty in their disposal was due to the fact that crystal sugar had become available in large quantities and as special transport facilities had been provided by the Government of India, it was moving freely to all deficit areas. Government felt a moral responsibility for ensuring that these Clearing Agents did not suffer a loss for no fault of theirs and, therefore, decided to offer further facilities to them by (i) giving them export permits so that their stocks might move in higher priority, viz., in class I(b) (v) against trade movement in class IV, to any place within the Indian Union without levying any Superior Administration Charges and by refunding such charges where already paid, and (ii) giving them the option to sell their entire stocks to government at the controlled rate.

(3) *Gur*-The *Gur* Scheme adopted for 1946-47 had the following salient features:—

- (a) Movement of *Gur* from the province was allowed on Government account only.
- (b) Purchases of *gur* on behalf of the importing areas were to be made by their *Gur* Purchase Officers against advance deposits only.

The scheme, however, did not work well and the rigid control exercised under it had to be given up in the months of May owing to the difficulty of stocks accumulating in the *mandis* because of slow des-

patches. The main hurdles in the successful implementation of the scheme were that

- (1) the receiving administrations were slow to appoint their *Gur* Purchase Officers and the traders in the importing areas were hesitant to make advance deposits, and
- (2) the wagon supply, speccially on the O.T.Railway, was extremely inadequate.

Owing to these difficulties the United Provinces Government decided in May, 1947, to allow the United Provinces traders to export *Gur* on their own account. It was also decided to fulfil the commitments to the importing areas only to the extent of credits deposited by them up to May 30, 1947. These commitments were mostly fulfilled. As a result of allowing exports on trade account the *Gur* prices rose very high. Orders were, therefore, issued in October 1947, stopping the issue of further permits and for the cancellation of those already granted. Prices, thereupon, came down slightly but large accumulations were reported. Exports to the East Punjab were, therefore, allowed freely and orders were issued on December 4, 1947 for the renewal of the export permits cancelled in October 1947. *Gur* was, however, finally decontrolled with effect from December 8, 1947.

The paper situation in the United Provinces, already a serious one, became all the more difficult during the school season beginning from July 1947. Every possible step was, however, taken by Government to cope with it. The Government of India were approached and the paper mills directly contacted to make full supplies of paper to the province. To meet the demands of text-book publishers paper quotas of regular allotment-holders were cut down by 40%. A meeting of the Provincial Paper Advisory Committee was specially called to devise ways and means to meet the situation. Unfortunately, because of the strikes in certain paper mills of Calcutta the supplies of Indian mill-made paper could not improve and Government had to supplement the demand of the text-book publishers by imported paper. The increased cost of imported paper was adjusted, in consultation with the Director of Education, by raising the prices of text-books. Government were also successful in procuring some newsprint from the Government of India, which was placed at the disposal of the Basic book publishers. The general supply position did not, however, improve much and till November the supplies could not go up higher than 50% of the total provincial allotment. Later, the province was able to receive about 79%. This improvement took place as a result of the visit of the Assistant Provincial Paper Controller to Calcutta in October 1947 where he was specially deputed to contact the mill managements to secure full supplies of paper to this province. In December supplies, however, again fell to only 46%. It was thereafter decided that the Assistant Paper Controller should

Paper.

frequently go to Calcutta for making personal contacts with the mills and it was expected that this would be instrumental in sufficiently improving the position.

Oils and
Oil Seeds.

With a view to meeting the popular demand for the general decontrol of commodities and as an experimental measure, the Government of India decontrolled all edible oil and oilseeds from March 5, 1947. Consequently, the arrangements relating to control over these commodities in the province were wound up.

Oil Cakes

Consequent on the decontrol of oils and oilseeds, the provincial Government decontrolled all edible oil cakes with effect from July 22, 1947. It was, however, considered necessary in the interest of agriculture to continue the control over fertilizer oil-cakes. To fix the price of such oilcakes for each quarter, a board called the Price Fixation Board, consisting of representatives of both the Government and the milling industry, was formed.

Ghee.

The ban on the export of *ghee* outside the province continued during the year. Export of Agmark *ghee* to the extent of 25,000 maunds only was allowed through the U. P. Agmark *ghee* packers. As before, quotas were fixed for all the importing administrations. The export of *desi ghee* outside the province was also allowed to a very limited extent under permits issued by the Government.

Cotton Cloth

During the year 1946, provincial quotas of mill cloth could not be met in full. A conference of the representatives of all the Provincial Governments and States was, therefore, summoned by the Government of India early in 1947 to look into the question of production and supply. The conference came to the conclusion that the mills were unable to increase their production and the only course open was to reduce the provincial quotas. The quota of the United Provinces was decreased from 13.5 yards per head per annum to 11 yards per head per annum. This comprised 9 yards of mill and 2 yards of handloom cloth. On this basis the monthly quota of this province was fixed at 37,000 bales of which 29,000 were of mill and the remaining 8,000 of handloom cloth. The quota of handloom cloth was calculated on the basis of yarn supplied to this province.

As in the previous year, the cloth that was allotted to the various districts in the province was imported through the agency of district importers. These importers received "purchase authorities" from the Provincial Textile Controller and it was on the basis of these purchase authorities that they got the cloth. The cloth when imported into the district was passed on to the wholesalers and thereafter to retailers under the instructions of the District Magistrates. The retailers sold it to the consumers in accordance with the local rationing scheme in force. In a few districts, viz., Kanpur, Banaras, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Lakhim-

pur, Meerut and Allahabad, Government approved a scheme for the appointment of syndicates of importers and wholesalers for the import and distribution of cloth to retailers. The scheme was not successful owing to internal dissensions amongst the members and had to be given up before long in many districts.

On the report of the Gupta Committee which had been set up in June 1946 to examine the various aspects of the control on cloth and yarn, the profit margin of importers was reduced by 1% from January 1, 1947. The underlying object was that the receipts on account of this cut would be utilised for development of the handloom industry. The matter was reconsidered on a representation having been made by the trade, and as a result the 1% cut on the profit margin of importers was reduced to $\frac{3}{4}$ % but a further cut of $\frac{1}{2}$ % on the profit margin of the wholesalers was imposed. This decision was put into effect from November 1, 1947.

There was rationing of cloth in all the regulated towns of the province and considerable progress was made in the extension of rationing to the rural areas and to small towns. On the basis that there would be one shop for every five thousand of the population and within five miles of each village which it intended to serve, many new shops were opened in the villages under the Austerity Provisioning Scheme. Cloth was supplied to the urban and rural areas on a uniform scale. In deserving cases and for special occasions, like funerals, marriages, etc. special permits were issued. The general supply position of cloth was far from satisfactory. Shortage continued throughout the year.

There was no change in the position of yarn and the provincial quota remained at 9,883 bales as against the estimated pre-war consumption of 9,326 bales. Like cloth, the supply position of yarn also continued to be unsatisfactory, particularly in view of the large multiplication of looms. The shortage of yarn of finer counts was particularly acute.

Yarn was distributed to weavers mostly through their co-operative societies. The Co-operative Federation was not allowed to function as importer in any district, except Jhansi, as the organisation was not considered suitable for the purpose of importing yarn. The Handloom Weavers Board which had temporarily been given the distribution of yarn in the six districts of Etawah, Moradabad, Bijnor, Azamgarh, Sitapur and Faizabad was replaced by the Co-operative Societies of Weavers.

The scheme for control on iron and steel, adopted by the Government of India in 1946, remained in force without any substantial change during the year 1947. Under it, the stocks of iron and steel with the producers and controlled stockists continued to be under the control of the Government of India and the distribution of only that quota of iron and steel which was available with the Registered Stockists was made by the Pro-

Yarn.

Yarn Dis-
tribution.Iron and
Steel.

vincial Iron and Steel Controller. The United Provinces Iron and Steel (Movement) Control Order 1946 which prohibited export outside the province was cancelled by the Government of India with effect from November 8, 1947, in order to avoid delay and inconvenience caused in the movement of steel on the inter-provincial basis.

Kerosene Oil The Kerosene oil position in the province was generally satisfactory during the year. The supplies continued to be made on the basis of 87% of the 1941 supplies until July 1947 when the Government of India agreed to increase them by 10%. The supplies were, thereafter, made on the basis of 91.25% of the 1941 supplies. The Government of India, however, made a cut of 10% in the supplies with effect from November 1 and of another 10% from December 1, 1947 on account of the transport difficulties. Supplies were thus reduced to 75% of the 1941 supplies from the latter date.

Salt. The salt situation continued to be unsatisfactory during the year notwithstanding all the measures taken by Government to ameliorate it. The districts which used to get the bulk of their supplies from Khewra were the worst affected owing to the breakdown of supply from Khewra on account of the political changes in the country. The situation further deteriorated owing to difficulties of transport from Sambhar.

In order to exercise effective control on the available supplies of salt and to prevent them from going underground, Government issued on September 3 the U. P. Salt Control Order 1947. The District Magistrates were authorized to control the sale of salt and to issue licences to importers. Export of salt outside the province remained prohibited. Owing to the influx of refugees in the province additional issues were made to certain western districts to meet their requirements. The Collector, Central Excise, Allahabad promised to restore the old quota of 2,307 wagons of *Sambhar* salt per month for the United Provinces from January 1948.

Government entered into an agreement with a Calcutta firm for the purchase of 5 lakh maunds of sea salt for supply to districts on the broad gauge @ Rs. 6/4/- per bag of 2 maunds each, f. o. r. Howrah, to build up a reserve of two month's requirements.

Wood-fuel. The system of the supply of firewood to towns through importing agents appointed by the District Magistrates did not work satisfactorily. The system of importing agents who formed a link between the forest contractors and retailers was, therefore, abolished from September 1, and the forest contractors were permitted to make supplies direct to the retailers. Importing agents whose work was satisfactory were, however, allowed to continue as retailers. As a result of the general policy of decontrol, Government decided to discontinue the supplies to smaller towns from the beginning of 1948. There was no control over the price of fuel wood received from private sources, such as *Zamindari* forests or groves.

Control over the movement and price of timber within the province was lifted towards the middle of March 1947.

For the 1947-48 cane crushing season a quota of about 80,000 tons of fuel wood was allotted for the sugar factories in the province in consultation with the Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta.

The U. P. Fodder Movement Control Order remained in force throughout the year. Fodder scarcity was noticed in the flood affected areas of the eastern part of the province. This was, however, a temporary phase and the scarcity ended with the harvesting of the *kharif* crop. Fodder.

Gupta Committee—A committee, composed of officials and members of the Provincial Legislature, had been formed at the headquarters of Government in the month of October 1946 to advise Government on all matters pertaining to the supply and distribution of cloth, yarn, sugar and other controlled commodities affecting the province as a whole. On the advice of the Committee, instructions were issued to all District Magistrates in the province for the formation of District and Town Licensing Sub-Committees with the following main objects:—.. Committees

- (a) to review the existing list of licensees, nominees and approved distributors,
- (b) to recommend increase in the number of licensees appointed by the District Magistrates or to recommend candidates for any vacancies which might occur, and.
- (c) to advise the District Magistrates regarding the appointment of Direct Procurement Agents for the procurement seasons.

Early in December, Government reviewed the working of the District Licensing Sub-Committees and were satisfied that the work for which they were appointed had been carried out. It was consequently considered that there was no need to continue these sub-committees any more and Government ordered their dissolution with effect from December 13, 1947 and reconstituted the District and Town Advisory Committees. The power to grant or cancel licences was left to be exercised by the District Magistrates in their respective districts.

(i) *The U. P. (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction Act 1947*— Legislation
The Defence of India Rules under which house accommodation was controlled during the war lapsed on September 30, 1946. Control was, however, continued for some time to safeguard the interests of the tenants under the U. P. (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction Ordinance 1946. This was later replaced by the U. P. (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction Act 1947. The provisions of this Act imposed certain restrictions on the eviction of tenants, enhancement of rents, and on the landlords' powers of letting. The Act proved instrumental in avoiding wholesale evictions and any steep rise in the incidence of rent.

(ii) *The U. P. (Temporary) Accommodation Requisition Act 1947*—On account of the shortage of accommodation in the larger towns in the province and consequent on the influx of refugees from various parts of India, it was considered necessary to provide for powers to requisition accommodation in the province for public purposes. The U. P. (Temporary) Accommodation Requisition Act 1947 was enacted in November 1947. The Act was made applicable to nearly all the districts of the province and was of great use in securing accommodation for the rehabilitation of refugees.

(iii) *The U. P. (Temporary) Storage Requisition Act 1947*—In order to provide sufficient storage accommodation for the Direct Procurement grain purchased in the year 1947 the U. P. (Temporary) Storage Requisition Act 1947 was passed.

(iv) *The U. P. Weights and Measures Bill, 1947*—This Bill was introduced in the legislature in order to standardize weights and measures in the province.

(v) *The U. P. Prevention of Black Marketing Bill, 1947*—To eradicate black-marketing and profiteering, Government introduced in the legislature a bill called the U. P. Prevention of Black Marketing Bill, 1947.

CHAPTER V

PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE

37. Central Revenues

(For the year ending March 31, 1947)

The total number of assesseees to income-tax in the United Provinces was 54,500. Net collections under all the various heads of taxation of income amounted to Rs. 7,39,88,982. Income-tax made the biggest single contribution with Rs. 3,81,13,783 while Excess Profits tax came next with Rs. 2,56,81,897. Other contributions were: Super tax Rs. 60,99,816; Corporation tax Rs. 54,95,949; Surcharge tax Rs. 29,21,570; Business Profits tax Rs. 92,675 and Miscellaneous Rs. 5,83,242.

38. Provincial Revenues

Budget for
1946-47.

In the original budget for 1946-47 revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 29,15,02,000 and revenue expenditure at Rs. 29,44,38,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 29.36 lakhs. The revised estimates, however, resulted in a revenue surplus of Rs. 94,69,000 because of a fall in expenditure due to difficulty in obtaining tractors, materials and other equipment and to the shortage of trained staff required for several schemes

The year's actual working, however, disclosed a revenue surplus of Rs. 1,71,000 only after allowing for the transfer of Rs. 191 lakhs to the Revenue Reserve Fund which was not contemplated in the original budget. But for this funding the year would have closed with a revenue surplus of Rs. 193 lakhs.

As compared with the original budget estimates of Rs. 2,915 lakhs the total actual revenue in 1946-47 showed a rise of Rs. 350 lakhs. The increase was due mainly to a change in the accounting procedure which was made after the original budget had been passed. In the original budget, the Government of India's subvention for meeting certain items of capital expenditure was shown as deduct entry under expenditure heads while in the actuals the entire amount of such subvention was taken as revenue receipts. Other increases were mainly under 'Provincial Excise,' 'Extra-ordinary Receipts,' and 'Miscellaneous' while receipts under 'Grants-in-aid from Central Government' showed a decline. Excise receipts were higher because of larger consumption of liquors and drugs as a result of the monetary prosperity of the rural population and the shortage of consumer goods. The receipts from power and fuel alcohol also went up due to larger production. The largest item contributing to the increase under Extraordinary receipts was the Government of India's subvention of Rs. 325 lakhs for post-war reconstruction schemes. Receipts from the various control orders were also high. The original budget under Miscellaneous estimated a refund of Rs. 35,40,000 on account of collective fines. The actual refund was, however, Rs. 4,47,000 only.

The actual revenue expenditure was Rs. 319 lakhs more than the original estimates of Rs. 29,44,38,000. The main increases occurred under 'Police,' 'Irrigation Works' and 'Civil Works' and the main decreases occurred under 'Agriculture,' 'Medical' and 'Veterinary.' The formation of additional companies of Military Police, imposition of additional police in disturbed areas, increase in contingent expenditure under District Police together with the increased activities of the Anti-Corruption Department and the purchase of motor vehicles were responsible for increased expenditure on Police. The increase under Irrigation Works was mainly due to increase in the cost of labour and material. Under Civil Works, the increase was the result of expenditure on national highways being booked under a suspense head pending acceptance by the Government of India. The increase of as much as Rs. 2,26,76,000 under Capital outlay on Civil Works met from Extraordinary receipts was due to the change in the accounting procedure according to which expenditure on unproductive development schemes qualifying for Central subsidy initially chargeable to capital heads had also to be transferred to the Revenue expenditure side. It was also found possible to transfer from revenue a sum of Rs. 191 lakhs to the

Revenue Reserve Fund. Chiefly because of the difficulty in obtaining tractors, materials and other equipment and the shortage of trained staff, several schemes had to be postponed or partly enforced thus resulting in lesser expenditure under the Agriculture, Medical and Veterinary grants.

Capital
Expenditure

Capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 80.34 lakhs as against Rs. 965.44 lakhs in the original estimates. Apart from the non-availability of plant and material, the decrease was mainly accounted for by suspension of certain Hydel projects for want of power, change of site of the Nayar Dam and slow progress with the acquisition of land for the Rihand Dam and lesser payment on account of the commuted value of pensions.

Budget for
1947-48.

The budget for 1947-48 anticipated a revenue of Rs. 40,13,20,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 40,60,46,000 with a deficit of Rs. 47,26,000. Both the estimates for receipts and expenditure included a sum of Rs. 5,89,64,000 transferred from Capital heads as a result of the change in the accounting procedure with regard to contributions from the Central Government for development schemes, as already referred to. The total grant from the Government of India for these schemes including Rs. 72 lakhs for certain new Irrigation schemes and Rs. 50 lakhs for the Resettlement scheme was put at Rs. 8,47,00,000 against which the expenditure on unproductive post-war schemes was estimated at Rs. 10,75,89,000 the difference being met by the Provincial Government. For this purpose and for giving the relief to the revenue position which was necessitated by the heavy expenditure on post-war unproductive schemes, the estimates also provided for a transfer of Rs. 250 lakhs from the Revenue Reserve Fund. It was after this transfer that estimated revenue deficit in 1947-48 was put at Rs. 47,26,000.

The increase in receipts was mainly anticipated due to higher subvention from the Central Government for post-war schemes, under Veterinary because of higher sale-proceeds of oil cakes and farm products, introduction of milk supply schemes at Meerut, Mathura, Jhansi and Faizabad and the opening of a veterinary college. Increase in the rates of entertainment tax was also expected to bring in additional revenue. The recovery of the cost from cultivators and *zamindars* in respect of the *Kans* eradication and power cultivation schemes as also the Central Government's contribution towards those schemes which would have been effected in 1946-47 was expected to be made in 1947-48. This together with higher contribution from the Government of India towards the installation of tubewells in private farms was responsible for higher receipts from Agriculture. The Provincial Government's share of Income Tax was also estimated to be higher in 1947-48. A fall in revenue mainly from Excise and Police was, however, anticipated due to the enforcement of prohibition in certain districts and the disbandment of two battalions

of the Special Armed Constabulary and the abolition of six dump guards companies paid for by the Government of India.

The increase in expenditure was due mostly to revision of the scales of pay on the recommendation of the Pay Committee, appointment of Judicial Magistrates to deal with the arrears of criminal cases, the organization of the Home Guards and the appointment of a Development Board, a Development Commissioner and his establishment.

In the revised estimates the receipts went down to Rs. 39,35,81,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,69,77,000 thus resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 33,96,000 only instead of a deficit of Rs. 47,26,000 anticipated in the original estimates. Although the total revised receipts and expenditure were not appreciably different from the original estimates there were great changes in the individual items of receipts and expenditure. On the receipt side Income-tax shot up from Rs. 527 lakhs to Rs. 565 lakhs, Provincial Excise from Rs. 525 lakhs to Rs. 682 lakhs and other taxes and duties from Rs. 146 lakhs to Rs. 300 lakhs while the estimates of the Government of India's subvention fell from Rs. 847 lakhs to Rs. 575 lakhs and transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund from Rs. 250 lakhs to nil. The increases in Income tax and Excise receipts were due to inflationary forces while those under Other Taxes and Duties were due to increase in the rate of sugarcane cess from 1 anna to 3 annas per maund and in the rate of Entertainment and Betting Taxes. On the basis of actual expenditure on development schemes the subvention from the Government of India went down, and for the same reason it was not found necessary to transfer any amount from the Revenue Reserve Fund as contemplated in the original budget. On the expenditure side, the most striking increase was in Police expenditure, due mainly to the formation of eighty four additional companies of the Provincial Armed Constabulary in addition to sixteen extra companies of Railway Protection Police, and organization of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal. On the other hand, the expenditure on Agriculture dropped down because of delay in starting the power cultivation and colonization schemes. There was also a fall in the expenditure on Civil Works met out of the Government of India's subvention.

Capital expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,585 lakhs in the original estimates to Rs. 90 lakhs in the revised, mainly because many of the capital projects could not either be proceeded with or the progress in their execution was considerably slow on account of the non-availability of or difficulty in procuring materials, plant, power and labour. In the original estimates, provision had been made for expenditure on Supply Schemes but the actual working of these schemes resulted in a net saving which also contributed to the total decrease under Capital expenditure.

Of the various supply schemes launched by the provincial Govern-

Revised
Estimates
for 1947-48.

Capital
Expenditure

Supply
Schemes.

ment, the Grain Supply Scheme continued to be the biggest. Due to the failure of the *Rabi* crops in certain parts of India and the consequent shortage of foodgrains it became necessary for Government to make purchases under the direct procurement scheme. Under this method the cultivators were required to give a certain percentage of their *Rabi* produce on payment direct to Government. The food position somewhat improved in the latter part of the year, as the *Kharif* crops all over the country were good. Consequently, it was decided to de-ration all the towns in the province except the five big towns of Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras, Agra, and Lucknow and the seven hill towns of Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Almora, Ranikhet, Lansdowne and Pauri where partial rationing was to be continued in order to provide food to the poorer classes. The total cost of foodgrains to be purchased within the province and to be imported from outside together with the transport charges, godown rent and other incidental charges was estimated at Rs. 22,07,59,300 while sale-proceeds at the ration shops were estimated at Rs. 23,61,50,200 and direct sales to traders and institutions at Rs. 4,01,29,100 i. e. a total of Rs. 27,62,79,300. The net receipts under the grain scheme were, therefore, estimated at Rs. 5,55,20,000. The receipts represented the value of foodgrains which the Provincial Government held at the end of 1946-47. Government was to own foodgrains worth Rs. 67,37,000 only on March 31, 1948 as against stocks worth Rs. 6,57,57,000 on March 31, 1947. Consequently, there was to be a loss of Rs. 35,00,000 which was to be adjusted under the head "85-A-Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading" but was to be ultimately transferred to the Supply Schemes Stabilization Fund at the close of the scheme. There was, in addition, to be some expenditure on the pay and allowances of the staff which was directly debited to the revenue head "63-Extraordinary Charges."

The other important schemes were the *Gur* Scheme, Oil, Oil-seeds Scheme, Timber, Purchase and Supply Scheme, Railway Sleeper and Fuel Control Scheme, *Khandsari* Sugar Scheme, Crystal Sugar Scheme and the Salt Scheme.

Gur Scheme—The budget was framed on the assumption that the scheme would continue throughout the year, but control on it was lifted with effect from December, 8, 1947. *Gur* worth Rs. 2,77,80,000 had been purchased on Government account for export outside the province and its sale-proceeds, together with the superior administration charges realised on its export, were to amount to Rs. 2,86,13,000 yielding a net incoming of Rs. 8,33,000.

Oil/Oilseeds Scheme—The budget of this scheme was also framed on the assumption that the scheme would continue throughout the year but oil and oilseeds were decontrolled from March 5, 1947 and edible oil cakes from July 22, 1947. The result was that instead of realising a net receipt of Rs. 12,50,000 from this scheme, there was to be a net

expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000. This was due to the fact that large amounts deposited the previous year by traders on account of the superior administration charges for permits for exports have had to be refunded in the year under report.

Timber purchase and Supply Scheme—It was expected that this scheme would be wound up finally by the end of 1946-47 but due to the extremely unsatisfactory transport conditions on the Oudh Tirhut Railway the scheme continued during the year under report. It was estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 4,88,600 would be incurred during the year, while the receipts were estimated at Rs. 40,00,000 resulting in a net incoming of Rs. 35,11,400.

Railway Sleeper and Fuel Control Scheme—Government finances were not involved in the railway sleeper and fuel control scheme except to the extent of meeting the cost of staff and contingencies. This was because railway sleepers were financed directly from the railway funds and the fuel was supplied directly to the agents nominated by the various district magistrates. Government did not realise any surcharge on the fuel but overhead charges were realised on the supplies of sleepers to the railways. It was estimated that the surcharge would amount to Rs. 3,01,000 while the expenditure on both the schemes would be Rs. 6,42,400.

Khandsari Sugar Scheme—This scheme was started during the course of the year. It was decided that the importing traders should deposit the cost of *Khandsari* sugar in advance with the Provincial *Khandsari* Controller and the supply made by making purchases from the traders in the province. The total receipts were estimated at Rs. 22,21,200 and the expenditure at Rs. 21,80,500 yielding a net incoming of Rs. 40,700.

Crystal Sugar Scheme—Since the Government of India decided to decontrol sugar from December 8, 1947, the Provincial Government decided to purchase sugar from the wholesalers at the control rate then prevailing, in order to check any abnormal fluctuations in the market. It was later decided to re-sell this sugar at the rate then fixed. An expenditure of Rs. 52,00,000 was to be incurred, while the receipts were estimated at Rs. 75,00,000.

Salt Scheme—Due to the acute shortage of salt, Government decided to purchase sea salt and sell it through the various district magistrates. The total cost together with railway freight and other incidental charges was estimated at Rs. 20,00,000. As the salt was to be sold on a no-profit no-loss basis, the sale proceeds were also estimated at Rs. 20,00,000.

It was contemplated to float a loan of Rs. 2,50,00,000 in 1947 but during the course of the year Government decided not to go to the market for this issue, Loans and Advances.

Owing to the ways and means position of the Government being exceptionally good it was not found necessary to float provincial treasury bills, although a provision of Rs. 5,00,00,000 had been made in the budget for this purpose. A ways and means advance of a nominal sum of Rs. 6,00,000 was, however, taken from the Reserve Bank of India in June 1947 but that was repaid to it in the same month.

An advance of Rs. 2,50,00,000 was taken from the Government of India on 15th November, 1947, for financing post-war development schemes. This carried interest at the rate of 2-7/8% per annum and was to be repaid to that Government in 1962.

Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts of the Government of the U. P. for the year 1945-46 and the Audit Report, 1947, which should have been received from the Auditor General of India in February or March, 1947 were not received during the calendar year.

Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts of the U. P. Government for 1945-46 and the Audit Report thereon were received from the Auditor General on July, 18, 1947 for submission to His Excellency the Governor and to the Legislature. The Accounts and Audit Report could not, however, be laid before the Legislature because they form a supplement to the Appropriation Accounts which, as stated above, were not received during the calendar year.

U. P. Flood Relief Fund

The United Provinces Flood Relief Fund was raised in 1938 by a joint appeal issued by His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Premier. The appeal evoked a generous response and the amount subscribed far exceeded that required for the relief and shelter of the flood-stricken people. The balance left over in the Fund on December 31, 1947, was Rs. 12,247/13/1, and was kept in the Imperial Bank at Allahabad under the control of the Accountant General, United Provinces, who was the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund. Amounts were sanctioned from the Fund for flood relief work from time to time and during 1947 a total amount of Rs. 7,500/- was paid from it for the relief of flood-affected people in the various districts of the Province.

Small Savings Scheme

At the instance of the Government of India, a Defence Savings Drive had been launched by the Provincial Government during the financial year 1943-44 and again in 1944-45 in order to combat inflation. The target figures by the Government of India were considerably exceeded each time in the United Provinces. The Government of India again addressed the Provincial Government on this subject in May, 1945, saying that they had given serious thought to the lines on which the Savings Campaign could best be conducted in future. They expressed a strong preference for the National Savings Commissioner's Scheme of authorized agents and recommended it for adoption in the interest of India's economic health and stability. The suggestion was carefully examined

by the Provincial Government. It was felt that the organization, during the financial year 1945-46, of another Defence Savings Drive of the same kind as the previous two was beset with difficulties. It was, therefore, decided to adopt the Small Savings Scheme in the urban and rural areas throughout the province.

[illegible]

An outstanding event of the year was the introduction with effect

Revision of Pay. from April 1, 1947 of the revised rates of pay as recommended by the U. P. Pay Committee. The pre-1931 and post-1931 scales of pay were consequently replaced by the revised scales. As a result of this revision, disparities in the existing rates of pay were eliminated to a great extent and the vast difference between the highest-paid and the lowest-paid post narrowed down. Clerks were given a minimum starting pay of Rs. 60/- p. m. while the maximum pay, i. e. that of the Head of a department, was fixed at Rs. 1,500/- p. m. The revised scales came into operation during 1947, except in those cases in which proposition statements could not be received and sanctioned within the year.

Dearness and cost of living allowances. (a) The schemes of dearness allowance and the cost of living allowance were also revised. Government servants drawing pay up to Rs. 200/- p. m. in the revised 1947 scales were allowed, with effect from April 1, 1947, dearness allowance at the following rates, subject to marginal adjustments :

<i>Pay</i>	<i>Dearness allowance</i>
Up to Rs. 50/-	25 per cent of pay.
Rs. 51/- to 150/-	20 per cent of pay.
Rs. 151/- to 200/-	10 per cent of pay.

(b) The allowances were abolished in the case of all those who drew pay above Rs. 200/- p. m. in the revised (1947) scales. In the case of the existing Government servants, however, the resultant loss was made good by the grant of personal pay not to be absorbed in future increments till such time as those drawing pay up to Rs. 200/- p. m. continued to get the dearness allowance.

(c) Those Government servants who continued in the old pre-1947 scales of pay were allowed the cost of living allowance, up to August 15, 1947, at the rate in force prior to April 1, 1947, and thereafter the rates were revised as follows :—

A-Married Government Servants.

(i) Those whose pay did not exceed Rs. 400/- p. m. were allowed cost of living allowance at the rates which were in force prior to April 1, 1947.

(ii) Those whose pay exceeded Rs. 400/- p. m. were allowed the allowance at the following rates :

<i>Pay</i>	<i>Cost of living allowance</i>
Rs. 401-500.	Rs. 70/- per month.
Rs. 501-750	Rs. 85/- per month.
Rs. 751-1,000	Rs. 100/- per month.

Rs. 1,001-2,000	10 percent of pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/- per month.
Rs. 2,001-2,150	The amount by which the pay fell short of Rs. 2,150/-.

B—Unmarried Government Servants.

<i>Pay</i>	<i>Cost of living allowance</i>
Up to Rs. 1,000/-	7½ per cent of pay.
Rs. 1,001-1,075	The amount by which the pay fell short of Rs. 1,075/-.

(d) The former Secretary of State's Officers drew cost of living allowance, up to August 15, 1947, at the rates applicable to them before April 1, 1947. From August 16, 1947, they were granted dearness allowance at the rates mentioned in sub-para (c) above, except that all such-un-married officers drawing pay up to Rs. 1,000 drew the allowance at 10 per cent of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 40/- and a maximum of Rs. 75/- per month.

(e) (i) Re-employed pensioners who retired before, on or after April, 1, 1947, and drew pay before retirement at the rates in force before that date, were allowed from August 16, 1947 dearness or cost of living allowance at the rates mentioned in sub-para (c) above.

(ii) Those who retired after April 1, 1947 and at the time of retirement were drawing pay on the revised (1947) rates were granted, if their pay on re-employment *plus* pension did not exceed Rs. 200/- per month, dearness allowance at the rates shown in sub-para (a) above.

The rate of daily allowance for inferior government servants was raised from May 1, 1947 to 12 annas in the hills, 8 annas in the towns of Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Banaras, Allahabad, Bareilly, Meerut and Derha Dun and to 6 annas elsewhere. The age of compulsory retirement in their case was also raised to 60 years and F. R. 56 in the Volume II, Part II was, accordingly, amended.

Travelling Allowance.

Compulsory Retirement Age.

Financial Rule 53 in the Financial Handbook, Volume II, Part II, was liberalized so as to allow to a Government servant placed under suspension a subsistence grant of such amount not less than one-fourth and not more than one-half of his pay as the suspending authority may direct, provided that in no case the amount of the subsistence grant exceeded the maximum limit of leave salary on half average pay or on half average substantive pay. Lastly, the additional leave concession granted to officers of the ex-Secretary of State's services was withdrawn from

Subsistence Grant.

Leave.

October 1, 1947, except to the extent that the additional leave in respect of the period ended September 30, 1947, if not availed of within that period, was permitted to be enjoyed up to September 30, 1948, if it was formally applied for in writing and refused in sufficient time before September 30, 1947, in the interest of public service.

39. Stamps.

General The Stamp Department of the office of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, is concerned with revenue derived under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts.

Receipts. The total receipts from Stamp Revenue decreased from Rs. 2,16,66,571/- in 1945-46 to Rs. 2,15,90,494/- in the year 1946-47. The fall of Rs. 76,077/- was due mainly to decrease in the sale of Judicial Stamps during the year 1946-47.

Expenditure The total expenditure decreased by Rs. 24,880/- from Rs. 5,62,077/- in 1945-46 to Rs. 5,37,197/- in 1946-47. The decrease was due mainly to the fact that refunds of spoilt stamps were less this time than in 1945-46. Six Inspectors worked during the year and no case of fraud or embezzlement was detected. The total deficiencies pointed out by the Inspectors during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,159/- and the realisations stood at Rs. 86,862/- as against Rs. 1,95,877/- and Rs. 1,58,206/- respectively, in the previous year.

40. Excise.

Revenue The gross excise revenue rose by 6.6 per cent from Rs. 669.76 lakhs in 1946 to Rs. 714.48 lakhs in 1947. The rise was due mainly to keener competition at the sales.

Consumption Country-Spirit. The consumption of country spirit fell by 3.6 per cent from 12,22,682 L. P. gallons in 1946 to 11,77,941 L. P. gallons in 1947. The fall in consumption was due to the introduction of prohibition in seven districts. Similarly, the consumption of *bhang* fell by 2.5 per cent from 1,57,819 seers in 1946 to 1,53,362 seers in 1947. On the other hand, the consumption of *ganja* rose slightly by 2.1 per cent from 37,748½ seers in 1946 to 38,557 seers in 1947 and that of opium by 11.5 per cent from 22,690 seers in 1946 to 25,308½ seers in 1947 because of increase in the inter-provincial smuggling of opium.

Tari Revenue. The total revenue derived from *tari* rose from Rs. 21.94 lakhs in 1946 to Rs. 22.60 lakhs in 1947—out of which Rs. 10.24 lakhs were obtained from licence fees in 1947 as compared with Rs. 9.41 lakhs in 1946 and the remaining Rs. 12.36 lakhs in 1947 from tree tax as compared with Rs. 12.53 lakhs in 1946. The rise of 8.8 per cent in the former was due to the keen competition at sales.

The number of prosecutions under the Excise, Dangerous Drugs, and Opium Acts was 6,944 during the calendar year 1947. Illicit distillation cases amounted to 1,710 and possession of liquor offences to 1,191 while 964 major and 830 minor breaches of licence conditions of the excise licensees were dealt with. Prosecutions

The total number of prosecutions during the year showed an increase of 2,164 cases. Illicit distillation and smuggling of intoxicants both registered an increase owing to the Prohibition Scheme in the seven districts since April 1947 and notwithstanding the fact that general public opinion was in favour of the total prohibition of intoxicants still the offenders managed to receive sympathy. In many instances prosecution witnesses turned hostile and the cases resulted in acquittals. Even petty officials like the *Chaukidars*, *Mukhtias* and *Patwaris* sided with the accused.

The import of *charas* continued to be prohibited and its smuggling into the province was almost dead. Only 8 cases were detected during the year involving a total seizure of 12 seers 3 *chhataks*. *Ganja* smuggling from the neighbouring provinces and estates, however, continued and 1,271 cases were detected during the year as against 732 of last year and an appreciable quantity of the contraband was seized. Opium cases detected during the year numbered 777 and 192 reports were made against opium licensees for breach of licence conditions. Because of the total prohibition of opium in the Assam Province, the smuggling of which continued to be very lucrative, a large quantity of crude opium was seized during the year under report though only in one case, *Rex-V-Hopper*, the seizure of opium was more than 100 seers. Though smuggling of opium from poppy cultivating districts continued, yet it was believed not to be on any large scale. Similarly, the scarcity of cocaine kept the smugglers from restarting their nefarious activities and only one case of a petty nature was detected during the year 1947. Charas
Ganja
Opium
Cocaine.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC HEALTH, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES.

41. Public Health.

General birth rate in the province in 1947 was 22.95 per thousand of the population, against 24.93 in the year 1946. The general death rate was 16.38 per thousand of the population, against 15.69 in 1946. Infantile mortality rate was 115.35 per thousand of births, against 110.54 per thousand of the previous year. Birth and
Mortality
Rates.

Malaria in an epidemic form was reported from eight districts and sporadic outbreaks of the disease from a number of others, Malaria,

surveys and investigations were undertaken in 11 places, and advice was given to local authorities for control measures. Six anti-malaria units were sanctioned by the Provincial Government for intensive drive in areas of hyper-endemicity, of which two only were working. Two more, for which staff had been recruited, had to be kept in abeyance owing to transfer of the staff to colonisation areas where anti-malaria measures were being adopted. Quinine and its substitutes were distributed free in the affected areas and anti-malaria measures were continued in the area around the Sarda Hydel Constructions in the Naini Tal *terai*. D. D. T. was being more largely used in control operations and use of the new drug "Paludrine" for treatment was being extended. A provision of rupees five lakhs was made in the budget for the year 1947-48 for drainage and anti-malarial works, for which surveys were being made.

Cholera.

Cholera returned a lower incidence in 1947 than in 1946, the total number of deaths in the former being 24,558 as against 50,663 in the year before. Over 15,82,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine were manufactured and over 18,67,000 anti-cholera inoculations were given as against 22,75,300 in the year 1946. The reduction in inoculations was in keeping with the reduced incidence of the disease as the number of inoculations is always in proportion to the severity of the epidemic. A permanent cadre of 60 Medical Officers and 60 Nursing Orderlies was sanctioned to overcome the long-standing difficulty of getting Medical Officers for epidemic duties. Forty-nine mechanised units,—one for each district—were also provided, each being in charge of a Medical Officer who was to rush medical supplies to the affected areas during epidemics. These mechanised units or vehicles had ambulance fittings and could also be used for the removal of patients to hospitals. When epidemics were not prevalent, these vehicles could move about with the Medical Officer in the countryside doing general medical relief work. Besides, jeep cars with trailers were provided for 30 of the most epidemic districts to further facilitate the quick movement of personnel and the cadre of Epidemic Assistants, created some years before for field epidemic work, was augmented. For the treatment of infectious cases, the construction of detached blocks of four beds each, two for males and two for females was, further, sanctioned in the premises of hospitals at 36 places so that the hospital staff with equipment and beds might be available at once for commencement of treatment as soon as a disease appeared.

Cadre for Epidemic Duties.

Plague,

Plague accounted for 51,490 deaths as against 18,206 in the previous year and the increase was mostly noticeable in the first half of the year during which the disease was at its height. Thereafter, during the season beginning from October its incidence was much milder. Fifty-three temporary hospitals were opened in infected regions for isolation and treatment of cases. The recovery rate was as high as 58%. Intensive anti-

rat campaign by cyanogassing, along with disinfection of dwellings by D. D. T. was undertaken in the affected areas and over 18,73,900 anti-plague inoculations were given as against 12,37,700 in the previous year. Small-pox had more or less the same incidence as last year; 6,429 deaths having been reported against 5,608 in the year 1946. Vaccination and revaccination was undertaken on the usual lines. *Kala Azar*, on the other hand, was on the increase in the eastern districts and twenty treatment units, each in charge of a Medical Graduate, were sanctioned as a first step in control operations, and started working in the districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Banaras and Allahabad. Each unit was located for three months in the centre of an area believed to be endemic and then moved on to the next selected area. The Medical Officer went out to the surrounding villages each day to make a blood test of cases having a history of long continued fever and where the diagnosis was established advised patients to visit his moving dispensary. Serious cases were referred to the nearest fixed dispensary. All fixed dispensaries in these districts and those maintained by the Mills and Factories were supplied with drugs for treatment on condition that their medical officers administered the drugs free of charge.

Smallpox.

Kala Azar

Tuberculosis in the province accounted for 8,467 deaths in 1947, against 7,313 in 1946, but even then the increased figures were in all likelihood greatly under-reported as most of such cases are generally classified under "other fevers." Education on the causes and prevention of tuberculosis was undertaken at clinics established by the U. P. Tuberculosis Association at 13 places and by the exhibition of a short trailer film, fifty copies of which were supplied to the cinema houses. Some literature on the subject was also distributed in schools. Epidemic dropsy was frequently making its appearance in the eastern U. P. and investigations carried out in certain towns disclosed the presence of the oil of *Argemone Mexicana* in the mustard oil consumed there. A meeting of the officers of Food, Agriculture and Public Health departments was consequently called to consider the matter and it recommended that powers should be taken to inspect consignments of oils and oil-seeds at all stages from production to consumption, and particularly during the crushing operations, to permit of the control of fraudulent admixture and the seizure and destruction of contaminated stocks. Legislation on the subject was also drafted. Goitre is chronic in the Jaunsar-Bawar *pargana* of the Dehra Dun valley and deficiency of iodine in the staple diet of the people is responsible for this condition. An experimental scheme for mixing iodine with salt consumed in the area was therefore proposed to be tried. The milk feeding schemes, on subsidy basis provided by Government, were continued in the primary schools of Lucknow and Kanpur while multi-vitamin tablets were supplied to maternity centres and School Health Officers for distribution to under-nourished persons. Over 13,300 food samples were submitted

Tuberculosis

Epidemic
Dropsy

Goitre

Milk Feeding
SchemesFood Adul-
teration.

Drug Control.	to the Public Analyst for examination and approximately 36.8% of them were found to be adulterated. This percentage compared unfavourably with the previous years and the evil of adulteration would seem to be growing. The U. P. Drugs Rules came into force from October, 1, 1917 and under them the Director of Public Health was made the Provincial Controlling Officer and the Medical Officers of Health the Inspectors enforcing them. Licences for salepremises and to manufacturing concerns were being issued. Maternity and Child Welfare work was undertaken on the usual lines under the administrative control of the Provincial Red Cross, for which most of the funds were provided by Government. It was also decided that, instead of trying to extend cleaner midwifery to rural areas by opening more centres such as existed in the towns, effort should be made to upgrade village <i>dais</i> who already possessed knowledge of their profession but primarily lacked knowledge of modern aseptic methods. Proposals were approved for the opening of 200 rural centres and for other measures to impart the necessary training to <i>dais</i> , who were to receive scholarship for the period of training. Medical inspections of school children were undertaken on the usual lines and an additional post of a School Health Officer for Dehra Dun was created, raising the number of such wholetime officers to 14 in the province.
Maternity and Child Welfare.	
School Inspections.	
Preparation of Manure.	The scheme of conversion of town refuse into manure was extended and at the end of the year it was in operation in over 100 towns, producing some 4 million tons of manure. Further extension of the scheme of fair areas, smaller notified and town areas, railway settlements and cantonments was being considered.
Rural Water Supply.	A sum of Rs. 3,33,000 was provided for the grant of interest-free loans for the construction of wells in areas where drinking water was scarce. Individuals, singly as well as jointly, could receive these loans and repay them in instalments spread over two to five years. This sum was in addition to a provision of Rs. 2,50,000 for the conservation and augmentation of water supply in hill villages and a similar provision of Rs. 3,00,000 for a like purpose in the plains.
Refugee Relief.	The sanitary services in Hardwar were augmented as the first batches of refugees began to arrive there in March, 1947. As the number increased, more camps were set up around Hardwar and at other places. The total number of refugees in the province by the end of the year was about three lakhs. All incoming refugees were inoculated against cholera and typhoid and vaccinated against smallpox, as a result of which there was no outbreak of any of these diseases in any of the camps. All large settlements were, moreover, provided with one or more midwives for conducting confinements and with camp hospitals for treatment of minor cases. Serious cases were removed to the nearest hospital. The smaller camp which did not have enough work for whole-time Medical Officers were visited by doctors of the nearest Government or District Board

dispensary. Milk was distributed at some of these camps by local people. Multi-vitamin tablets were distributed by the Public Health Department to expectant and nursing mothers and to children in need of them.

It had been felt for a long time that Medical Officers of fixed dispensaries should be made responsible for epidemic control measures in areas in their immediate vicinity also and orders to this effect had been issued in the year 1939. But it was since felt that for a proper implementation of those orders and for effective use of the dispensaries for public health work, their administrative control should vest in the Public Health Department. Accordingly, all male dispensaries in rural areas—State, Local fund and subsidised—were transferred to the general control of the Director of Public Health from March 1, 1947; with local control vesting in the hands of the District Medical Officers of Health. It was hoped to develop these units in due course as focal points in the rural area from where treatment, preventive, maternity and child welfare, would ultimately radiate.

Control of
Rural Dis-
pensaries.

The number of Medical Officers of Health in towns increased from 38 in 1916 to 51 in 1947 and 11 towns with a population of 30,000 and over had a whole-time Medical Officer of Health. The number of Assistant Directors of Public Health was increased by one, by creating whole-time charge for Epidemiology which was previously combined with Malariology.

Staff.

42. Vaccination.

Out of 443 towns in the U.P., vaccination was compulsory in 249. In the rest of the towns and in the whole of the rural area, it was not compulsory. Vaccination in such areas was offered on the basis of persuasion. Greater emphasis was laid on the vaccination of children who are more susceptible to smallpox. The approximate number of children under one year of age available for vaccination in 1947 was 11,98,266 of whom 7,85,497 or 65.55 per cent were vaccinated. The number vaccinated in the age group of 1-5 years was 3,96,026. Vaccination was offered to higher age groups also. The total for the province of those vaccinated in all age groups was 13,39,693 (primarily). The number of deaths from smallpox was 6,437 during the year as against 5,608 in the previous year.

43. Medical.

(a) Allopathic.

Increased attention was being paid to the improvement of medical facilities in the rural area and a provision of Rs.16 lakhs was made for the construction of 101 rural dispensaries under the Development Pro-

Medical Aid
in Rural
Area

gramme. Provision was also made for settling 50 subsidized medical practitioners in the villages. Each of these subsidized medical practitioners got a maintenance subsidy of Rs. 90/- per mensem in the case of Graduates and of Rs. 50/- per mensem in the case of Licentiates. They also got a subsidy of Rs. 1,140/- each for meeting the expenditure on compounders, medicines, servants, rent, etc. and this subsidy was shared by Government and the District Boards on a fifty-fifty basis. Not much headway could, however, be made under either scheme for want of building materials and the lack of trained personnel. Towards the close of the year, Government also decided to subsidize 100 refugee doctors from Pakistan for three years to enable them to establish themselves in the rural areas as independent medical practitioners. the rates of subsidy in their case were :—

	1st year.	2nd. year	3rd. year
Licentiates	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs. 50
Graduates	Rs. 150	Rs. 125	Rs. 90

They were also to get Rs. 1,320/- per annum extra each to meet the expenditure on account of the pay of compounders, medicines, servants, rent, etc. and Rs. 440/- each in the first year for furniture and equipment.

Hospital Buildings

A provision of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs was made to meet part of the cost of construction of new hospitals at Allahabad, Banaras, Rae Bareilly, Bara Banki, Garhwal, Moradabad, Deoria, Gonda and Khurja and to improve the existing hospitals in Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Jhansi, Bareilly, Meerut, Naini Tal and Allahabad. By the time the year closed, land had been acquired in many of these cases and plans and estimates were under preparation.

Hospital Equipment

A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs was provided for the supply of essential equipment for hospitals and dispensaries, out of which Rs. 6 lakhs approximately were spent. Besides, inferior staff was also provided, at a recurring cost of Rs. 80,000/- per annum, to the State Hospitals which were provincialized during 1946-47.

Provincialisation of Hospitals

Before the close of the year *Sadr* hospitals at the Headquarters of all the districts except Mainpuri, Lucknow and Deoria had been provincialised. Similarly, all Women's hospitals except those at Allahabad, Kanpur, Banaras, Lucknow, Agra, Deoria and Mainpuri were also provincialised. The Women's hospitals at Allahabad, Kanpur, Agra, Banaras and Lucknow, however, continued to function under the Women's Medical Service Officers of the Central Dufferin Fund.

Special Schemes. - Eye-relief Work.

The Eye Hospital at Aligarh was given a grant of about Rs. 3 lakhs for building and equipment and its medical officer, Dr. Mohan Lal, was given financial aid to go abroad for further studies in eye-relief work. The Sitapur Eye Hospital continued to do excellent work and

the question of raising its grant was under consideration. Apart from these two hospitals, the scheme for the treatment of eye patients in the rural area also continued to operate.

The question of provincialising the King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali was taken up. It was decided, moreover, to send two medical officers every year for the T. D. Diploma of the Delhi University and in order to encourage non-official efforts in combating tuberculosis steps were taken to improve some of the T.B. Clinics run by the United Provinces T. B. Association. The anti-Tuberculosis League at Kanpur was also given a grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs for its buildings, and special grants out of a lump sum provision of Rs. 3 lakhs were given to the leper asylums in the province for their improvement.

Anti- T.
Lea B.
and Leper
Relief.

The work of expansion of the King George's Medical College, Lucknow which was begun the year before, made appreciable headway during 1947. The object of the expansion was to provide for admission of at least 100 students every year instead of 75 to the College and to increase in accommodation in the attached hospitals so as to provide for a total of 1,000 beds at a time for in-door patients. Moreover, to help refugee medical students about 50 of them were admitted to the College on the recommendation of the Director-General of Health Services. Steps were also taken to acquire more land for the construction of new buildings for the Agra Medical College so as to admit at least 100 students and to have 1,000 beds in the College Hospital as at Lucknow.

Medical
Colleges.

Training centres for Nurses at the Lady Lyall Hospital and the Thomson Hospital, Agra, the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital, Kanpur, the Hallet Hospital, Kanpur, the Colvin Hospital, Allahabad and the King George's Medical College, Lucknow continued to function but, as against the sanctioned strength of 524, only 200 candidates could be available for training during the year. The nine training centres in the province for compounders' training continued to function with 25 students each. Licentiates, 10 each at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow and the Agra Medical College, Agra, were admitted to undergo the condensed 2 years' M.B. B. S. course. Some ex-military licentiates were also sent to the Lake Medical College, Calcutta for undergoing the M.B. B.S. course of the Calcutta University.

Training
Centres.

Three candidates were sent for post-graduate training abroad. The Government of India met 50% of the cost.

Foreign
Training.

On the transfer of power to India, the I. M. S. ceased to exist and the 18 posts of Civil Surgeons till then reserved for I. M. S. officers in the Province were thrown open to officers of the P. M. S.

Abolition
of I. M. S.

The order passed during the Advisory Regime allowing concessions to war service candidates were reviewed and modified, where ever necessary, in the public interest. It was ordered, for instance, that Ex-Members of

War Service
Candidates

the I. N. A. were to be treated on an equal footing with others having war service to their credit and that in making promotions to Civil Surgeoncies no preference was to be shown to war service candidates.

Rural
Dispensaries

In order to co-ordinate the activities of the Medical and Public Health departments, it was decided to transfer the administrative control of rural dispensaries from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to the Director of Public Health, United Provinces.

Nursing
Facilities.

The Nursing service was extended to the *Sadr* hospitals and nursing orderlies were provided in 180 branch dispensaries in the rural area.

Miscellaneous.

The Radium Institute in the Thomson Hospital, Agra was located in a new building, the foundation stone of which had been laid by Her Excellency the Governor. Dr. Panna Lal, a former Adviser to the Governor during the Section 93 regime, donated radium worth nearly Rs. 40,000/- to the Institute. In order to meet a long-standing want Government decided that anti-rabic treatment should not be confined to selected centres only but should be available in all the district head-quarter hospitals. A grant of Rs. 40,000/- was sanctioned for providing two complete Dental Units, one each at the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow and the Hallett Hospital, Kanpur and a venereal diseases clinic was started at Allahabad. Similarly, with a view to providing medical aid to the staff attached to the two Central Tractor Organisations at Meerut and Naini Tal, two mobile dispensaries were provided at the Units. The Blood Bank at Lucknow continued to do useful work, one more Pathological Centre was opened at Faizabad making a total of 9 such centres, and special facilities were provided for the treatment of refugees in hospitals and dispensaries at Government expense. In order, further, to encourage girl students to take to medical education, five scholarships of Rs. 30/- each per mensem were sanctioned for them at the two medical colleges and instead of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals a non-official was appointed to represent the Provincial Government on the Medical Council for India. With the creation of the new district of Deoria, a post of Civil Surgeon was created for that district.

Public
Health and
Medical Re-
organisation
Committee.

The Public Health and Medical Re-organisation Committee submitted its report towards the close of the year. Its main recommendations were (i) amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Department, (ii) improvement of hospitals and dispensaries, (iii) opening of more medical colleges in the U. P., (v) grant of additional stipends for training more nurses, midwives, compounders and girl students in medical colleges, and (vi) implementation of the Bhore Committees' recommendations as far as possible. The recommendations were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

(b) *Indigenous*

The Indigenous systems of medicine received great encouragement at the hands of Government and it was visualised that in course of time these

would play an important role in the development of the Medical and Health services in the Province. The provision for the systems was raised from Rs. 7 lakhs during 1946 to Rs. 15 lakhs, approximately, in 1947.

The Board of Indian Medicine was established as a Statutory body, with wide powers, with effect from July 1, 1947 and thereafter it kept extending its activities under the provisions of the U. P. Indian Medicine Act, 1939.

Board of
Indian
Medicine.

Government appointed a committee, called the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems Reorganisation Committee, to enquire into and report on matters relating to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and on the question of organizing medical relief and effecting public health improvements based on those systems, and to examine the possibility of coordinating the recognised systems with a view to an over-all planning for the health of the province. The report of the Committee was not received till the end of the year.

Ayurvedic
and Unani
Systems Re-
organisation
Committee.

The number of State rural indigenous dispensaries was raised during the year from 250 to 300 while the number of subsidized indigenous dispensaries and practitioners was about 70 and 45, respectively. Government met three-fourths of the cost on these subsidized dispensaries and practitioners, which worked out to about Rs. 608/- in the case of subsidized dispensaries and ranged between Rs. 240/- and Rs. 450/- per annum in the case of each practitioner.

Indigenous
Medical
Facilities.

Grants totalling Rs. 1,67,000 recurring and Rs. 95,000 non-recurring were sanctioned to the Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges affiliated to the Board of Indian Medicine, the Ayurvedic College of the Banaras University, and the Tibbia College of the Muslim University, Aligarh.

Grants to
Colleges.

In addition to the Diploma of the Board of Indian Medicine, U. P., the degree in Ayurved of the Banaras Hindu University and the Degree in Tibb of the Muslim University, Aligarh, several new degrees and diplomas were recognised for purposes of appointments and grant of subsidy.

Recognition
to New
Degrees and
Diplomas.

The number of Ayurvedic and Unani Inspectors was raised from 3 to 6 to enable closer supervision to be maintained over the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and institutions. The State indigenous dispensaries and inspectorate were also transferred to the control of the Chief Inspector of Indigenous Dispensaries, U. P., as a stop-gap arrangement pending the reorganisation of the Indigenous systems. The Deputy Secretary to Government in the Local Self Government Department was appointed as the Ex-officio Chief Inspector.

Inspectorate

To make the services of the practitioners and compounders of the indigenous systems more attractive their scales of pay were revised as below:

Scales of
Pay

Practitioners Rs. 75-5-150-E. B.-8-200 p.m.

Compounders Rs. 45-2-65-E. B.-3-80-E. B. -4-100 p.m.

4. Animal Husbandry

General.

The year saw many important changes in the administration and working of the Animal Husbandry Department. Activities connected with Fisheries, which previously formed a part of the Animal Husbandry Department, were separated and a new Department of Fisheries was created in charge of a Fisheries Development Officer. The marketing sides of the poultry and *Ghee* Schemes were also closed down because with the withdrawal of the various control orders over the movement of live-stock commodities it was no longer necessary to maintain any Government agency for the marketing of livestock and its products. The designation of six class II posts of Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry was changed to that of District Livestock Officer whose jurisdiction was restricted to two districts only, except in the case of the District Livestock Officer, Meerut, who had only one district. These district Livestock Officers were entrusted with wider financial and administrative powers in order to have more time for better control over work in the selected areas known as development blocks and to coordinate the activities of the Agriculture and Co-operative departments. In addition to the six gazetted District Livestock Officers five more were appointed as non-gazetted Livestock Officers, each having a jurisdiction over two districts. To meet the long-felt need of the province, a College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry was started at Mathura with a skeleton teaching staff and a batch of 48 students. It will now no longer be necessary to send Government stipendiary students for training in veterinary science to Calcutta, Patna and Lahore. Old stipendiaries deputed in previous years continued, however, their studies at these places, except Lahore because of its transfer to the Pakistan Dominion. Students studying there were sent to the Veterinary College at Madras to complete their training.

A scheme for the establishment of a concentration camp for old and unproductive cattle in the Dehradun-Haradwar-Rishikesh area was introduced during the year by Shrimati Meera Behn.

Education and Research

The College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry at Mathura started functioning in August 1947 with its first batch of 48 students and a skeleton staff of Principal, two Professors and some other teaching staff. As there were no buildings to house the laboratories and teaching classes a number of military barracks were taken on loan from the Defence Department till such time as the College could have its own building. The Department ran two stockmen training classes of six month's duration each for training field workers. Training in practical poultry farming was imparted at the Central Poultry Farm, Dilkusha, Lucknow. A training centre of buffaloe breeding, dairying, pig keeping, apiculture, sericulture

etc., was in the course of organization, during the year, at the Livestock Training and Dairying Centre, Babugarh.

The Livestock Research Station which was previously proposed to be established at Madhurikund was transferred to Mathura. The post of Superintendent of Livestock Research Station was combined with that of Principal of the Veterinary College at Mathura in order to secure better co-ordination in the activities of the two institutions. For want of accommodation at Mathura the Animal Genetics Section continued at Madhurikund and the Nutrition section at Bharari. Research sub-stations were formed at these two farms. During the year, four artificial insemination centres were established at Madhurikund, Meerut, Bareilly and Deoria. The Phemocolo Chemist tested 52 types of new pits.

The Central Diagnostic laboratory received 224 samples, 62 of which were reported positive to the suspected ailments.

The following five cattle-breeding farms continued to make efforts for the development of cattle of the varieties mentioned against each:— Breeding Work.

- (1) Hempur (Nainital)-Ponwar Cattle.
- (2) Manjhra (Lakhimpur-Kheri)-Kherigarh Cattle & Tarai Buffaloes.
- (3) Bharari (Jhansi)-Haryana Cattle & Bhadwani (Etawah) Buffaloes.
- (4) Babugarh (Meerut)-Haryana Cattle & Murrah Buffaloes.
- (5) Madhurikund (Mathura)-Haryana & Sindhi Cattle.

In addition to the aforesaid five breeding farms, the Department maintained two bull collecting and quarantine stations, one at Bainpur (Agra) and Ata (Jalaun) each. Breeding bulls were issued from these farms on a contribution of Rs. 30/- each. The progress of purchasing stud bulls from the Punjab was not satisfactory owing to the disturbed conditions there.

The sheep breeding farm at Orai did not prove to be a success. It was consequently closed down and the Bikaneri flock there was transferred to the other Government farms. The sheep farm at Gwaldom (Garhwal), which was established in 1944, made satisfactory progress and another farm at a higher altitude in this district viz., at Pipalkothi, was sanctioned but it could not be opened during the year on account of the lack of building material. A subsidy was provided for improvement of the species of the *Jamunapari* goat in Etawah and a grant of Rs. 5,500/- was given to the Mission Poultry Farm, Etah for improvement of the *Barbari* goat. Stud rams and bucks were issued on a contribution of Rs. 5/- each while stud boars were issued from the Government Piggery maintained at the Babugarh farm and from the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad on a contribution of Rs. 10/- each. Seventy three horse stallions and six donkey stallions were at stud at the end of the year. Indents for the supply of cows on *tagavi* loan were secured and 855 cows were supplied on this system in the Meerut circle.

The marketing side of the poultry scheme was closed down during the year and it was decided to retain only 10 poultry farms out of the 19 opened under the poultry development and marketing scheme for the defence services. These ten farms were located at Faizabad, Gonda, Dilkusha (Lucknow), Baburagarh (district Meerut), Matura, Manjhara and Hempur and catered to the requirements of breeding birds and hatchable eggs in the selected districts.

Control of Diseases.

There were 206 Veterinary hospitals in the province at the close of the year. Two new dispensaries, one at Babugarh (Agra) and the other at Bindraban (Mathura), were opened during the year in the Meerut Circle. Two hundred and fifty five Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 401 stockmen were working in the field.

The biological products section at Badshahbagh, Lucknow manufactured and supplied 3,10,000 doses of Rinderpest Goat Tissue Vaccine and 4,19,050 doses of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Composite Vaccine. The following biologicals were also received from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and distributed during the year:—

	<i>Doses</i>			
Anti Rinderpest serums, sepcial & ordinary	2,52,550			
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia serums	1,39,060			
Black quarter serums	20,560			
Anthrax serums	14,480			
Ranikhet Disease Vaccine	50,000			
Black quarter vaccine	2,900			
Fowl pox vaccine	14,000			
Fowl cholera vaccine	8,700			
Fowl Cholera Serums	2,500			

Inoculations against the following diseases were performed during the year to the extent mentioned against each:—

Disease	Meerut Circle	Bareilly Circle	Lucknow Circle	Allahabad Circle
Rinderpest	83,820	39,381	41,664	31,635
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	1,24,433	43,246	40,347	1,26,132
Anthrax .. ..	..	1,308	1,143	3,641
Black quarter	428	1,800	7,681	3,167
Ranikhet Disease .. ..	..	284	..	106
Goat Pox	435	..	..	..
Sheep Pox	111	..	..	..
Fowl Cholera	859	..	..	569
Fowl Pox .. ..	..	..	..	1,220

The number of castrations performed during the year was as follows:—

Bareilly Circle	6,083
Lucknow Circle	72,812
Meerut Circle	51,586
Allahabad Circle	74,135

There was no report of "Glanders" during the year. Under the scheme for control of the liverfluke disease in the Almora district, mass treatment was carried out in 20 villages, 1,089 cases were treated and 57 cases were supplied with medicine.

A scheme for the improvement of livestock was introduced in eight villages round about the Kisan *Asharam* near Jwalapur, district Saharanpur, the headquarters of Shri Mira Behn. Another scheme prepared by Shri Mira Behn was started during the year for the establishment of a concentration camp for old and unproductive cattle in the Dehradun-Haradwar-Rishikesh Area. The Dairy Development Officer remained busy in organizing the dairy industry of the province. Two dairy farms, one at Mathura and the other at Bhadrak (Lucknow), were started for the supply of milk to those towns. Further headway was also made in organizing the Milk Supply Scheme at Kanpur, where the necessary machinery was purchased and the plants installed. Miscellaneous.

The *Gaushala* Development Officer made an extensive tour of the province and visited a number of *Gaushalas* with a view to organizing them on sound lines to serve as cattle breeding and dairying centres.

The *Ghee* Demonstration parties were disbanded and it was decided to transfer the *Ghee* Grading stations to the Marketing Federations.

A scheme for the improvement of Hide Flaying was started in Agra, Bareilly and Kanpur.

A number of livestock shows were organised by the department and prizes awarded for deserving exhibits.

The Indian Independence day was celebrated by all the institutions and offices under the Department with the enthusiasm and dignity befitting the occasion.

45. Fisheries.

Activities connected with Fisheries which previously formed part of the Animal Husbandry Department were taken away from that department in January 1947 and a separate Department of Fisheries was created in charge of a Fisheries Development Officer. A whole time Fisheries Biologist was appointed in April and placed in charge of the newly established fisheries laboratory. The ban on the export of fish outside the province was lifted in June, 1947. General

The research operations were intensified with the appointment of the Fisheries Biologist. The officer, assisted by a staff of three assistants carried on biological, chemical and statistical work. A Museum of fish representing about 100 local varieties and a few specimens from other provinces, of interest to this province, was established at the Laboratory Research.

for study. Statistics of commercial catches of fish in important centres, such as Allahabad and Banaras, were collected so that a record might be available of the sizes of fish and their weight and variety for a study of their growth and migration, etc. The field staff carried out a survey of fishing villages along the stretches of rivers in order to obtain data about fishing centres, fishermen's families, their nets and boats and the character and weight of their catches in the main rivers. Surveys of sections of the main rivers, breeding grounds, fry collection and congregating centres were also made.

Tank Stocking and Development

At the instance of the Government of India in 1944, the biggest experiment in tank-stocking in the country was initiated in the United Provinces as a part of the 'Grow-More-Food' Campaign. The experiment was first launched in six districts close to Allahabad. Later in 1945, it was extended to six more districts round about Lucknow. Another six districts with headquarters at Barcilly were included in 1946. The scheme was operating in 1947 in eighteen districts and 592 tanks in these districts which used to produce little or no fish were taken over, cleaned and stocked with fingerlings of prime food fish. It was expected that the fish thus stocked would grow to a marketable size in about two years' time. Government decided during the year, in order to ascertain their returns, that the stocked tanks should be completely fished. Accordingly, 225 tanks stocked up to June, 1945, which contained fish, 2 years old or more, were to be auctioned, with the exception of 10% which were to be retained for departmental fishing in order to collect accurate data of the kind, size and weight of the fish caught. One hundred and sixty three tanks in all were auctioned in Banaras, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Allahabad but none of the 500 tanks in Banda could be sold due to want of bidders. Out of the 22 tanks fished departmentally, 322 mds. 22 seers 2 *chattaks* of fish were obtained. The yield from tanks stocked in 1945 averaged 22 mds. per tank as against the previous yield of half a maund.

The scheme was reviewed during the year and it was decided to confine its scope to tanks and *jhils* either owned by Government or by Semi-Government organisations, like the Court of Wards and Local Bodies, and private tanks with the consent of their owners and that they should be within easy reach of the headquarters of the Fisheries Development Officer. It was also decided to experiment in areas where fish or the right type of fish had not so far been produced, such as tanks, *jhils* and even rivers in the hills.

Marketing.

The Fish Marketing Scheme which was a war-time scheme was wound up in October 1947, as it was decided to give up state trading in this perishable commodity. With the lifting of ban on the export of fish it was not considered necessary to continue the marketing scheme any longer. The eight Government fish marts at Lucknow, Balrampur,

Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Mussorie, Allahabad, Banaras and Mirzapur handled about 1,168 maunds of fish and yielded a profit of Rs. 12,900/14/-. The total revenue from all tanks amounted to Rs. 60,104/2/-.

A new scheme for the development of fisheries in the Kumaun region was sanctioned with a view to utilising the existing bunds built across the main rivers to raise an annual crop of fish. The Mirror Carp, a type of fish which had given encouraging results in the Nilgiris, was introduced in the ponds, since reconditioned, of the abandoned Trout hatchery at Bhowali. It was also proposed to introduce exotic fish, viz., Darjeeling Mahaseer and Rainbow Trout, to provide sport for the tourists. The two trout hatcheries at Bhowali and Talwari were transferred to the Fisheries Department for breeding the Mirror Carp and other exotic varieties.

Kumaun
Scheme.

In order to increase the supply of good fish the *Karela jhil* situated on the Lucknow-Rae Bareilly road was cleaned and deepened at a cost of Rs. 7,162/-. It was also decided to establish a Research Fish Farm in the Mirzapur district.

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION AND THE ARTS.

46. Education.

The achievement by the country of its eagerly awaited independence in 1947 stimulated vigorous action to refashion education according to new conditions and requirements. The Ministry applied itself to the task immediately and set up a new machinery in place of the old.

General

The old offices of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools were abolished with effect from July, 1947, and the province was divided into five regions each under an officer of the Provincial Educational Service (Senior Scale) called the Deputy Director of Education (Region). The number of Deputy Inspectors of Mohammedan Schools was reduced from 9 to 5. There was in each District an officer of the Provincial Educational Service called the District Inspector of Schools, who was responsible for controlling both Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani Education for boys. Forty-nine new posts of District Inspectors of Schools—8 in the senior scale and 41 in the junior P.E.S. scale—were created in July, 1947. Rural education in the districts continued to be under a Deputy Inspector of Schools.

The new
Machinery.

On the Women's side the offices of the Circle Inspectresses of Girls' Schools were abolished from July 1, 1947 and there was an Inspectress of Girls Schools of the P.E.S. in each region under the direct control of the Director of Education, U. P. She had under her in each District

an Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools belonging to the Subordinate Educational Service. Sixteen new posts of Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools were created from July 1947, bringing the total number of such posts to 49.

Basic Education. The number of basic schools increased from 5,567 to 7,121. The Basic Training College, Allahabdd made valuable experiments in improving basic methods and evolving a better technique of co-relation. It kept up a steady supply of graduates trained in the principles of basic education. It was proposed to convert all Primary Schools into Basic Schools from July 1948.

Primary Education. Under the Government Primary Education Expansion Scheme, 2340 primary schools with 2,358 teachers were opened. Enrolment in these schools, of which the cost was borne by Government, was 82,530. It was only in the construction of buildings that local help in the form of money, material or labour was invited. Government gave a grant of Rs. 1,000/- per building to help construct the buildings.

To cope with the demand for qualified teachers, the number of Normal Schools for teachers was increased from 9 to 39 and 10 more were proposed to be opened within two years, so that there may be one such Normal School in each district. A new scheme of Mobile Training Squads was introduced in the Province for the training of untrained teachers employed in Government Primary Schools. This bold experiment would take the training institutions to the teachers working in the field instead of asking the teachers to come to the training school. Twenty six such squads were established which, besides their instructional activities, were also attempting a cultural renaissance of the villages.

Secondary Education. During 1947, Government modified the conditions governing the recognition of educational institutions and accorded recognition to deserving institutions liberally. As a result, 96 new High Schools 62 new Intermediate Colleges and 88 Anglo-Hindustani Middle Schools received recognition. Four new Government High Schools for girls were opened one each at Basti, Banda, Rae Bareilly and Sultanpur, in addition to the two Government Anglo-Hindustani Middle Schools for them. In order to improve the condition of buildings, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided for building grants to non-Government Anglo-Hindustani institutions. A new Government Training College for the training of under-graduates was started at Bareilly from July at a recurring and non-recurring cost of Rs. 25,800/- and Rs. 30,000/-, respectively. Eight private training colleges were also recognised. Teachers possessing training qualifications of other provinces were exempted from the training qualifications in the U.P. Two-month Refresher Courses for the training of untrained teachers in the Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani institutions were organised in May and June at all the Government Training Colleges and Nor-

mal Schools. Refresher Courses for the training of teachers in General Science and Physical Efficiency were also organised.

Revised scales of pay of teachers of aided institutions at an extra cost of Rs. 34.5 lakhs were sanctioned. Government was to meet 1/4th of this expenditure and the rest was to be borne by the management. For this purpose an increase in fees by the managements to a maximum of 50% over the Government rates was allowed and all unauthorised fees were abolished.

Five lady teachers were deputed to Adyar (Madras) for training in the Montessori Methods. On return they were to start centres of Montessori Training in this Province.

A University Grants Committee was appointed in order to make the Universities a more effective instrument for the promotion of national welfare. The Committee was to advise Government on the system of making grants-in-aid to Universities and Degree Colleges and suggest new schemes of development, expansion and research and report on their upkeep.

Higher
Education.

Ample provision was made for girls' education in the schemes of educational expansion initiated during the year. A woman Officer on Special Duty was appointed early in the year to report on the extent to which girls' education could and should be re-orientated to play an effective part in the educational renaissance of the Province.

Girls'
Education.

Extra sections were opened in many institutions to accommodate refugee students from Pakistan and in many of them the double shift system was introduced. The condition regarding the production of transfer certificates by the refugees was relaxed and they were admitted to the classes for which they were found fit. Those of them who were registered for the High School and Matriculation Examinations, but could not appear in them due to disturbances in their home provinces, were allowed admission to class XI on the production of their Registration Cards. Destitute children, moreover, were exempted from the payment of tuition fees and its loss on that account was reimbursed by Government. Special schools for refugee children were opened to meet their particular needs. Refugee students were exempted from payment of tuition and examination fees, etc. in classes IX and X and a loan of Rs. 75/- per annum each was also given to them for purchase of books, etc.

Refugee
Education.

The number of scheduled caste institutions increased by 29, including 9 hostels which were opened in places where the scheduled caste scholars experienced difficulties in securing living accommodation with other students. Steps were also taken to remove all disabilities which operated against their entry into state-managed or aided educational institutions. Even those institutions in which the terms and condi-

Scheduled
Castes.

tions of trust or endowment prohibited admission to Harijans were compelled to take them in. The gates of the Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad, were for the first time thrown open to Harijans. Generous facilities to Harijan students were provided and they were exempted from the payment of fees in the University stage as well. No Harijan had thereafter to pay any fees from the lowest to the highest stage.

**Adult
Education.**

There were 1,342 Government and 400 aided adult schools in the province with an enrolment of 51,999. Besides, 62 aided schools for women with an enrolment of 799 were maintained. The number of adults made literate during the year was 45,488. Experiments were also carried out in 200 selected areas in the Allahabad district to find out quicker and more effective means of achieving literacy.

**Literacy
Clubs.**

A *chaprasi* club was organised at Allahabad where *chaprasis* foregathered in the evening for relaxation, amusement and instruction. The club was provided with a radio, musical instruments, indoor games, illustrated magazines, books and charts. The club became very popular and its cultural activities were growing apace. The club started a fund to give aid to the poorer parents for educating their children. It had an orchestra which gave excellent demonstrations of popular music. It was expected that in the near future such clubs would become living and vitalising centres of village life.

**Libraries
and Reading
Rooms.**

The Education Department maintained 1,042 libraries, including 40 for women. More than 12 lakhs of books were issued during the year. The Department also ran 3,600 reading rooms, each of which was supplied with two weeklies and one monthly. The number of visitors to these reading rooms during the year was 24 lakhs. The Department maintained a library at its headquarters at Allahabad with 18,000 books in Hindi and Urdu. This library contained costly books which could not be supplied to village libraries for want of funds. The recurring grants to the Amiruddaula Public Library at Lucknow and the Public Library at Allahabad were increased from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 12,000/- per annum each.

Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 30,000/- were given to various libraries in the province out of the Government of India's grant for the purchase of books. A non-recurring sum of Rs. 12,000/- was also provided for the improvement of libraries of the existing Government Intermediate colleges. Grants, recurring and non-recurring, were also given to a good many other libraries from the Provincial revenues.

**Social
Service.**

Realising that there were in the province no proper channels for giving a scope to young men to discharge their social obligations and to create in them patriotic ideals and an eagerness to serve, Government started for the youth of the province a scheme of Social Service under a Director of Social Service,

The scheme aimed at giving an all round training to young men and was being supervised by an officer of the Education Department who served with distinction in the last war. The first training camp was to be held at the Faizabad Aerodrome which was acquired for the purpose from the Government of India. The course was to consist of two parts, viz. academic and practical, and the total period of training was to be of 10 months' duration. Government was to provide board, lodging uniforms and light, etc. etc. The scheme was, in the first instance, to be open to graduates only and if it proved successful it was to be extended to undergraduates as well.

A bureau of Psychological Research was established at Allahabad. It will have a well equipped laboratory where psychological and vocational tests would be carried out and standardised. The Bureau would give vocational guidance to adolescents, undertake clinical study and psychological and psychiatric diagnosis of children, detect and treat delinquency and study the problem of fatigue under various educational conditions. It would also act as a research and co-ordinating centre and train psychological workers.

Bureau of
Psychologi-
cal Research

The Ceramic Training Centre established at Allahabad produced, during the very first year of its existence, pottery of reasonably good quality. The Centre was enlarged to provide for admission of graduates and under-graduates who in addition to receiving specialised training in ceramics would also be given the usual course of training in pedoagogics.

District Physical Culture Centres were established in seven big cities of the province. In the remaining 42 districts *ad hoc* committees with a similar constitution were formed. A post of Lady Superintendent of Physical Training was also sanctioned for the College of Physical Training at Allahabad. In order to focus public attention on the physical fitness of the masses, Physical Culture weeks were organised in seven districts. The weeks were very successful and served as one of the best means for propaganda and publicity. The programme consisted of March Past, Hindustani Vyayam Day, Physical Culture Day, Girls' and Ladies' Physical Culture Day, Children's Play Day, Meetings and Conferences of Organisers, and Swimming and Final Day. The exercises were being followed up in the daily programme.

Physical
Training.

47. Literary Publication in 1947.

The total number of publications dropped from 1,317 to 1,020. Of these, 719 were in Hindi, 88 in English, 84 in English, 84 in Polyglot, 72 in Urdu, 30 in Sanskrit, 3 in Marwari and one in Nepali. Poets were responsible for 265 books. Literary publications during the year numbered 141, religious publications numbered 61 and 147 publications had fiction for their subject while only 11 dealt with scientific subjects,

**Hindustani
Literature
Fund.**

In order to relieve the distress of poets and scientists in straitened circumstances, whose work was considered to be of outstanding merit, Government established a fund, on the lines of a similar fund in England, with an annual grant of Rs. 50,000/- known as the United Provinces Fund for the Encouragement of Hindustani Literature. The fund was intended to be utilised in :—

(i) Rewards for work of outstanding merit written in Hindi, Urdu or in what is known as Hindustani on subjects to be notified by Government from time to time. For this purpose Hindi and Urdu Committees were formed. Government, moreover, decided to award prizes for works of outstanding merit published between 1944-47 on Philosophy, History, Sociology, and Practical Science.

(ii) Monetary help at fixed regular intervals to relieve the distress of scientist scholars or writers whose contribution to the enrichment of Indian literature and thought or to their own subject was recognised to be of outstanding merit.

Deserving cases were liberally helped and strict secrecy was observed to prevent disclosure of the names of those given grants because of their being in distressing circumstances.

48. Arts and Science.

It was felt that the existing museums in the Province were not up to the mark for the scientific and cultural education of the people. A Museums Re-organisation Committee was, therefore, appointed to propose such expansion in the museums as appeared necessary and practicable and also to suggest ways and means for bringing about the necessary co-ordination among the various provincial museums. The Committee in its report recommended a network of museums all over the province. The report was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. In order to examine and report on the best method of imparting cultural education and of preserving and improving folk art Dr. Moti Chand, Curator, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay was appointed as Officer on Special Duty at the Headquarters of Government.

**Provincial
Museum,**

The 'biggest number of acquisitions was in the Archaeological section comprising 45 sculptures, 52 *terra cottas* and 97 coins. Of the first, a set of images in the Greco-Budhist style of Gandhara was most important on account of their rarity and uniqueness. A stucco figure depicting a male style deserves special attention on account of its simplicity, combined with richness of expression. The *terra cottas* belong to the various periods of Indian History and contain rich material for students studying Indian coiffures and ornaments. In the Numismatic section, the most

important acquisition was a number of gold coins of the period of the Mughal Emperor Jehangir which went a long way in filling up important gaps in the Provincial Coin Cabinet.

Three hundred and eighty eight coins found as treasure trove in the Province and consisting of 1 gold, 287 silver and 100 bullion coins were examined and recommended for distribution to various institutions in India. Amongst these, 2 silver coins of the period of Sultan Ilyas Shah of Bengal (A. H. 740-759, A. D. 1339-1358, mint Sunargaon) found in village Rasra, District Ballia were of special importance in as much as they throw valuable light on the history of Bengal. Another silver coin deserving mention came out of a lot of 157 coins found in village Bhogaon, Police Station Hasain, District Aligarh and belonged to the period of the Moghul Emperor Ahmad Shah Bahadur (A. H. 1161-1167, A. D. 1748-1754). It was issued from the mint town of Islamabad and was the only coin known till then of this King bearing the name of the said mint.

The Art Section was enriched by a number of paintings of the Kangra school of which (a) meeting of Radha and Krishna, (b) a Nayika waiting for her lover, and (c) anointment of Christ, were of outstanding merit. A dozen bronzes of the Nepalese school and some Tibetan banners and musical instruments were added to the Ethnographical Section. The Natural History Section continued to lay emphasis on the scientific arrangement and classification of mammals, birds and reptiles.

The association of Lord Curzon's name with the name of this museum was considered as superfluous and against the spirit of the times. Consequently, the name of the museum was changed from Curzon Museum of Archaeology to Archaeological Museum.

Archaeological Museum,
Mathuras.

The museum collection was enriched by the addition of 42 antiquities including stones, *terra cottas* and inscriptions. During the year, 15 coins were added to the museum coin cabinet including 3 gold Gupta coins, 5 silver punch-marked and 7 copper coins. Besides the scientific bulletins, journals and periodicals, 29 new books dealing with Indian Art, Religion, History and Archaeology were also added to the Museum library.

Amiruddaula Public Library, Lucknow:—The accommodation in the reading room was doubled and the number of books increased from 33,982 to 34,918. The number of registered borrowers rose to 1,352 and of the daily visitors to 1,35,384. The subjects mostly read were in order of popularity : Sociology, Political Science and the Fine Arts. The number of books issued for home reading stood at 78,309.

Public
Libraries.

Public Library Allahabad :—At the end of the year 1946-47, there were 51,062 books on the shelves of the library. The total number

of books and Government publications added during 1947 was 610 of which 471 were purchased and the rest were received as gifts. The subjects most read were History, English Literature, Fiction and Sociology.

Scientific
Research
Committee.

Government appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. S. Krishnan, D. Sc., F. L. S., Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, for the promotion and encouragement of Scientific Research in the Universities and elsewhere in the province. To begin with, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was provided in the budget for grants to Universities and other bodies conducting research in Science. This committee was subordinate to the Universities Grants Committee and worked in close collaboration with it.

49. Informative Publicity

General.

Owing to increase in work and consequently additional staff in the Information Department since the resumption of office by the Congress Ministry, as also in the interest of administrative convenience, it was decided, as an experimental measure, to convert the Information Department into a Directorate as an attached office at the headquarters of Government. The orders creating the Directorate came into force on March 1, 1947 and all the staff of the Information Department, Secretariat or otherwise, was accordingly placed under the Director of Information, who in turn was to function under the administrative control of the Secretary to Government in the Information Department. The Directorate was to serve both as the office of the Secretary and of the Director and this dual arrangement also came into force simultaneously. But with the vastly increased activities of Government it was felt that the Directorate required further re-organisation and in September an Officer on Special Duty was appointed to frame and put up reorganisation proposals. Some of his recommendations were put into effect before the close of the year but the majority of them were awaiting the appointment of a new Director, for which post it was proposed to recruit a non-official journalist of sufficient standing in the journalistic profession.

In the past emphasis had been laid on publicity chiefly through the written word. This form of publicity was no doubt effective so far as the literate section of the people was concerned. With changed times, however, it was felt that the first aim of publicity should be to concentrate on the illiterate masses for whom written publicity had little or no value. With this object in view the entire scheme of publicity was reorientated and education of the masses by the triple means of (1) Field or oral Publicity, (2) Radio Publicity and (3) Visual Publicity was undertaken.

Field or Oral
Publicity.

From the previous year's experience of the work of Field Publicity Units in connexion with the grain procurement drive, it had become evident that the Units were a very effective means of publicity in the rural

areas. Consequently, the Units, which had been recalled after the grain procurement was over in 1946, were reconstituted during the year under review and 25 Field Publicity Officers were appointed, one in charge of each Unit, largely from amongst those who have had experience of political work in the rural areas. The Province was divided into 23 zones and one Field Publicity Unit was placed in each zone for publicity work. Each Unit, consisted of a Field Publicity Officer, a clerk, an operator, a driver, a peon and a cleaner and was allotted a publicity van equipped with a Public Address Equipment set. Additional vans were sent to certain districts when the procurement work started or where the communal situation deteriorated. The services of the Field Publicity Units were fully utilised to further the Foodgrains Procurement, Communal Harmony and the Grow-More-Food campaigns. The Field Publicity Officers contributed in some measure to the success of these campaigns by organising meetings, delivering lectures in the rural areas and by distributing leaflets and pamphlets issued by the Government. After finishing with the special campaigns, as and when necessary, the Field Publicity Officers reverted to their normal activity of publicity of the nation-building activities of Government for which they were supplied with suitable talking points and publicity literature for distribution.

During the time when the districts of Pilibhit, Badaun and Mathura were communally disturbed, 12 Field Publicity Officers were deputed to these districts. In July, two Field Publicity Officers were sent to Bulandshahr and two to Meerut. Three Field Publicity Officers worked in Mathura till the end of the year and also rendered useful service in Flood Relief Work in the Gorakhpur and other neighbouring districts. In the Western districts they carried on Anti-Pyrella Campaign in coordination with the Cane Development Department. Prohibition propaganda and publicity campaigns were also undertaken by them on behalf of the National Saving Organisation and the Animal Husbandry and other development departments.

A new scheme of City Microphone Station was put into operation in nine important cities in the Province, viz., Agra, Kanpur, Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras, Bareilly, Meerut, Moradabad, and Saharanpur. These stations were provided with an amplifier, a loudspeaker and a radio set each.

City Micro-
phone Sta-
tions.

Radio Publicity, otherwise called the Community Listening Scheme, which was being carried on by the Rural Development Department was taken over at the beginning of the year by the Information Department and reorganised to suit the changed conditions. The radio publicity scheme consisted of two parts: (1) Installation of radio sets for community listening in the districts and (2) radio-broadcasts. Radio broadcast, again, fell under three sub-heads—(a) the rural or 'Hamara Panchayat-ghar' Programme, which was of 45 minutes' duration and was broadcast

Radio Pub-
licity.

every evening from the Lucknow station of All India Radio for the benefit of the rural public, (b) Radio news bulletins, in Hindi and English broadcast daily from All India Radio during the time for local evening announcements, and (c) Broadcast of talks on topical subjects, such as Food Procurement, Grow More Food and National Recruitment.

Visual
Publicity.

Visual Publicity was carried on through cinema slides and films. About 500 slides on Foodgrain Procurement, Communal Harmony (Gandhi-Jinnah Appeal) and Independence Day were prepared and exhibited in the cinema houses throughout the province. A film entitled "Dawn of Freedom" was also produced on the occasion of the Independence Day celebrations and 90 copies of it were distributed for public exhibition in the cinema halls of the province.

Special Pub-
licity Cam-
paigns.

(i) Independence Day Celebrations—The Independence Day celebrations on August 15, 1947 provided an occasion for launching an extensive publicity campaign to make every individual realize that the days of political subjection were over. Thousands of National flags in *Khadi* and silk were prepared and supplied to all the districts for hoisting on Government buildings. A large number of big and small paper flags, leaflets, pamphlets, posters and souvenir cards were prepared and distributed throughout the Province. Silver badges bearing the national flag were also arranged for and sold to the public at a nominal price.

(ii) Magh Mela—At the Magh Mela at Allahabad a special camp was organised and a network of loudspeakers covering the *mela* grounds was set up. Useful talks by prominent officials and non-officials were broadcast from this camp. Free cinema shows in the evenings were arranged and publicity literature on social and development schemes of the Government was distributed.

Publicity
and Propa-
ganda.

The demand for the fortnightly journals of the Directorate steadily increased and about 20,000 copies of them had to be printed in English, Hindi and Urdu for distribution all over the province. Steps were also taken to ensure the supply of these journals to almost every Government and non-official institution. Early in the first quarter, vigorous publicity in connexion with Government's labour policy, particularly in the industrial towns, was carried on. Various pamphlets and leaflets detailing the policy and the ameliorative measures envisaged therein were brought out and widely distributed, as also the Labour Inquiry Committee's questionnaire in Hindi and Urdu. Simultaneously, a mass of literature was issued on the eve of the inauguration of Prohibition in the seven districts of Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Farrukhabad, Etah, Mainpuri and Badaun. Messages for the occasion from the Hon'ble Premier and the Hon'ble Minister of Excise were printed and distributed in large numbers. Numerous pamphlets and leaflets,

Labour.

Prohibition

some of the latter containing songs in the Eastern dialect, and posters were also produced and widely distributed illustrating the harmful effects of the drink and drugs habit and the ruin that ultimately overtakes the addict and urging upon the people to abstain from indulgence in drink and drugs.

Special numbers of the departmental journals were brought out to mark the Independence Day celebrations. The *Jayanti* of Mahatma Gandhi, the first in Independent India, was again the occasion for large scale distribution of *Jayanti* numbers of the journals and a 'Gandhi *Jayanti*' poem. Portraits of Mahatma Gandhi were printed and supplied to all District Officers for being hung up in Government offices and institutions on the *Jayanti* Day. Besides the special publicity campaigns numerous other pamphlets and leaflets were also produced explaining the various measures undertaken and planned by the popular Ministry for the betterment of the province and its people, in fulfilment of their pledged programme. These included topical subjects such as the abolition of *Zamindari*, the Tenancy Amendment Act, development of agriculture and cooperatives, etc. A *resume* of one year's work of the Ministry, briefly surveying the Government's activities in the various departments, was also issued in Hindi and Urdu.

Gandhi
Jayanti.

The dying embers of the earlier communal flare-ups in some parts of the province threatened to revive, fanned by the communal uprisings elsewhere in the country. The large influx of refugees, further, aggravated the problem and intense publicity had accordingly to be carried on to assuage the strained feelings back to normalcy. Posters of the joint Gandhi-Jinnah appeal for communal amity were printed in large numbers and widely displayed all over the province. Instances of communal concord witnessed during the riots were likewise publicised through pamphlets. Leaflets containing the Hon'ble Premier's appeal and the Congress Working Committee resolution, expressing sympathy with the unenviable lot of refugees and impressing upon them the need for maintaining peace in their own interests, were also issued. From September, the department began publishing a bilingual refugee bulletin entitled '*Sharnarhi Samachar/Panahguzinon ka Khabarnama*' featuring accounts of the relief and re-habilitation provided to refugees, 25,000 copies of which were distributed every week to refugees camps and elsewhere. A series of radio broadcasts on the subject by the Hon'ble Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries was also organised by the Directorate and an advertisement series of box-slogans was published in various daily papers publicising the salient features of the U. P. Communal Disturbances Prevention Ordinance.

Communal
Harmony.

A number of pictorial pamphlets on Labour Welfare arrangements and the Public Works Department's schemes—the latter covering Irrigation, Buildings and Roads and Power projects—were brought out

Illustrated
Pamphlets.

and issued. Several feature articles, detailing some of the special development schemes, with about 1,725 photographs, were also issued in all the three languages to numerous newspapers both in and out of the province.

Press

Conferences.

A sudden deterioration was observed in the tone of the Press following the tragic happenings in the West Punjab and other parts of the country and a Conference of editors and representatives of all important English, Hindi and Urdu newspapers was convened in October and addressed by the Hon'ble Premier emphasising the need for the contribution which the Press could and was expected to make in the restoration and maintenance of peace, and seeking its cooperation in this task. The role of the Press in relation to the then prevailing abnormal conditions, which had unhinged the public mind as never before, was discussed and it was suggested that the papers should observe the A. I. N. E. C. Code in spirit and in the letter and should maintain a balanced tone in the presentation of news and views. Government policy in respect of action against papers, in extreme cases, was also explained by the Hon'ble Minister for Information. The Conference was a gratifying success and the response from the press favourable. Several other press conferences of the Hon'ble Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries were also organised by the Directorate.

Conference
of Heads of
Depart-
ments.

Besides, with a view to securing the widest possible publicity of departmental activities, particularly nation-building activities, on a co-ordinated basis a Conference of the various Heads of Departments was called in the month of December. As a result of discussions on the general aspects of the problem, a Sub-committee was formed to go into the details of the matter. The need for ensuring a continuous flow of publicity material from other departments to the Directorate was also emphasised and a Journalist was specially put on the job of collecting such material.

Photography

Photographs of the Independence Day celebrations and other important functions were taken and sent out to newspapers for publicity. Items featuring the special development projects of the Government were also covered. The number of photographs released to the press during the year totalled about 4,120.

Newspaper
Industry
Inquiry
Committee.

A Committee of Inquiry was appointed in the month of June under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Shri K. D. Malaviya, then Parliamentary Secretary, Information, to go into the working conditions of the newspaper industry of the province, with special reference to the general conditions of work affecting the editorial employees, and to advise on the feasibility of bringing about the necessary improvement in these conditions and the methods which should be adopted. The Committee did useful work and drew up an interim questionnaire arising out of its terms

of reference. Further work during the year was, however, held up owing to certain vacancies occurring in its personnel.

The Press Consultative Committee, which had been revived by the Congress Ministry on its re-assumption of office, continued to function and held three meetings during the year. The deliberations of the Committee proved helpful in maintaining a healthy relationship between the Government and the Press and occasions when the Government were compelled to take action against irresponsible writings in the Press were few and far between.

Press Consultative Committee.

Orders demanding securities of Rs. 1,000/- each from the keepers of the Shakti Press and the Shukla Press, Unnao were cancelled. Securities of Rs. 2,000/- each were demanded from the publisher of the 'Shafaq' and the keeper of the Press where it was printed under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

50. Ecclesiastical

Owing to the constitutional changes in India all chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment working in the Diocese of Lucknow proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. The Government of India decided to wind up the entire Ecclesiastical Department by April 1, 1948.

Action Against Papers.

51. The Sugar Commission, United Provinces and Bihar

The minimum price for cane for the 1946-47 crushing season was fixed at Rs. 1/4/- per maund and a minimum crush was fixed for each factory with no restrictions on maximum crush. Sixty five sugar factories, out of 70, worked during the season and crushed 14,26,71,366 maunds of cane and produced 1,43,13,532 maunds of sugar. The average duration of the season was 95 days and the average recovery was 10.03 per cent. A cess of one anna per maund was levied on all the cane crushed by the factories. No statutory cane price was fixed by the Provincial Government for the 1947-48 crushing season. On the other hand, the Provincial Government entered into an agreement with the Indian Sugar Syndicate, Limited, according to which sugar factories were required to pay a price of Rs. 2/- per maund for cane supplied to them during the season. Consequent upon the de-control of sugar it was also agreed that the sugar produced during the 1947-48 crushing season will not be sold at a price higher than Rs. 35/7/- per maund ex-factory. The cess was also raised to three annas per maund of cane.

Cane Price

Sugar Commission.

With the sudden death of Shri B. B. Singh, I. C. S., on August 6, 1947, Shri T. N. Srivastava, P.C.S., was temporarily appointed as the Chairman, Sugar Commission, United Provinces and Bihar. He continued to hold this office till November 11, 1947, when he was succeeded by Shri J. Johnston, I.C.S., The Chairman, Sugar Commission, also continued to act as the Sugar Controller, United Provinces. In accordance with the Provincial Government's policy, which restricted the establishment of new factories, eight applications for the erection of new sugar factories were rejected. Later, the Government of India allotted four new factories to this Province out of the All-India quota and applications for licences to set up these factories were invited. Two applications for permission to shift the plants of existing factories to more suitable sites within the Province were granted. A number of applications received from sugar factories for additions to and alterations in their existing plants were considered and disposed of in the light of the recommendations of the Technical Committee.

52. Board of Public Health**Constitution**

An important change in the constitution of the Board of Public Health was effected during the year. Previously the post of President of the Board used to be reserved for a Senior Officer of the Indian Civil Service, who was generally the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. But in October 1946 the Board of Public Health passed a resolution that in view of the change in the political situation in India the post of the President should no longer be reserved for any special service. Government agreed to this resolution and, after the retirement of Mr. J. E. Pedley, I.C.S., nominated in July 1947 Shri Charan Singh, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary, to the Hon'ble Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health, as President of the Board of Public Health, U. P. The Board thereafter consisted of the following members:—(1) Shri Charan Singh, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary, to the Hon'ble Minister, Local-Self Government and Public Health—President, (2) Lt. Col. G. G. Malhoutra, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P., (3) Shri M. B. L. Dar, P.C.S., Secretary to Government, U. P., Local Self-Government and Public Health Departments, (4) Dr. A. C. Banerjee, C.I.E., M.B. DR. P. H., Director of Public Health, U. P., (5) Shri H. G. Trivedi A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E., Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, U. P., (6) Shri Ganpat Sahai, Advocate, M.L.A., (7) Rani Phool Kumari Sahiba of Sherkot Estate, M.L.C., (8) Syt. Chandra Bhal, M.L.C., (9) Dr. S. N. Basu, (10) Dr. Abdus Samad, M.B., (11) Shri Kushla Nand Gairola M.L.A., (12) Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi, M.L.A., (13) Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan, M.L.A., (14) Dr. Murri Lal Rohtagi, M.L.C., and (15) Shri K. K. Chakravarti, V.E., M.R. SAN. I. (LOND.), P.S.E., Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, U. P.—Secretary,

Four meetings of the Board were held during the year under report and Meetings.
all of them were held at Lucknow.

A recurring grant of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was placed by Government at Funds.
the disposal of the Board of Public Health for distribution to local
bodies for the improvement of rural and urban sanitation and for special
assistance to pilgrim centres for sanitary works during the financial
year 1946-47. But in face of the tremendous rise in the cost of labour
and materials the allotment was found to be totally inadequate to meet
even the normal demands of the local bodies and a representation was made
to Government to increase it to Rs. 6.50 lakhs at least. Government
accepted the recommendation in as much as an increased recurring grant
of Rs. 6.50 lakhs for expenditure on Public Health works was sanctioned
for the financial year 1947-48.

Besides the usual requests for grants-in-aid for sanitary works, Grants.
various requests for grants-in-aid received from local bodies in connection
with their water supply and drainage schemes which the Board was not
in a position to sanction in view of the meagre allotment at its disposal.
Considering, however, the urgency of the schemes and the financial condi-
tion of the local bodies concerned the Board sanctioned such grants in
deserving cases as it possibly could. In doing so, the Board also kept
in view the general policy of Government regarding the sanction of grants
for the execution of water supply and drainage projects.

The Board appointed a sub-committee on October 31, 1946 to Loans.
examine the rate of interest, methods of prepayment of loans to local
bodies and other connected questions. The proceedings of the sub-
committee were considered by the Board at a meeting held on February
12, 1947, and its recommendations were approved and forwarded it to
Government for consideration.

The Board moved Government to address local bodies, having charge Religious.
of religious fairs, to consider ways and means for increasing their income Fairs.
from such fairs through auction of shops, levy of pilgrim tax, etc, as in
its opinion these local bodies should do much more than they were doing
till then to meet the expenses incurred in making sanitary arrange-
ments in the fairs. It also decided that in future grants-in-aid for sani-
tary arrangements to private religious fairs should be made only on condi-
tion that the application for grant was accompanied by a budget of
income and expenditure, including the actuals of income and expendi-
ture of the previous year duly certified by the District Magistrate.

The Board requested Government to take immediate steps to give Nutrition
priority to the post-war scheme for the establishment of a Nutrition Section.
Infectious
Government's decision on the scheme was awaited. It also moved Diseases
Government for the construction, as soon as possible, of the new Hospital,
Diseases Hospital at Allahabad and to permit the construction to be car- Allahabad.

ried out under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, U. P. It was further resolved by the Board that if possible some portion of the Hospital may be completed before the next Ardh Kumbh Mela took place.

Water Analysis Report

The Board considered the report on the bacteriological and chemical analysis of the various water supplies in the Province during 1946, which had been received from the Director of Public Health, and commended the Municipal Boards placed in group I for maintaining good water supplies. The quality of water supplied in the Municipalities of Mirzapur and Jhansi not being up to the standard, it advised the Chairman of the aforesaid Boards to take prompt measures to improve the quality of their water supplies.

Water Supply and Drainage Programme

The Board had approved the previous year a 15-years' programme drawn up by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, for the improvement of water supply and drainage in the urban and rural areas and had recommended it to Government for adoption and execution. It further recommended to Government in the year under report to declare the Board of Public Health, subject to any condition which Government might impose, to be a statutory authority so far as the question of sanctioning grants and loans for water supply, drainage and other sanitary works in the Province was concerned. It also moved Government to create a Public Health Fund on the lines of the Hospital Fund, so that a well-planned scheme spread over a period of years could be taken up and financed.

Sweepers' Quarters.

The Board decided that all the Municipal Boards in the province should be insisted upon to take up the construction of sweepers' quarters, if not already existing within their respective jurisdictions. It also decided that these quarters should be modelled on the design approved by the Director of Public Health and the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, and that their execution should as far as possible be undertaken by the Public Health Engineering Department.

Water Supply Extension

The Board resolved that before initiating any scheme of water supply extension or reorganisation the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, should be asked to examine and satisfy himself about the condition of the distribution mains which were in most cases in a very bad condition.

Drinking Wells.

In pursuance of Post-war scheme No. 111, Government allotted to the Board in December a further sum of Rs. 3,33,000/- to be advanced as loans for the construction of *pucca* drinking-water wells in villages in the plains and proposals by villagers in that connexion were invited through the District Magistrates in the Province.

53. Public Health Engineering

A three-year programme as a short term post-war development measure

to implement the Bhoze Health Survey and Development Committee's recommendations was drawn up and a sum of Rs. 1 crore as loan and Rs. 20 lakhs as grant-in-aid were provided for carrying out the Committee's schemes.

The following important works in connection with Municipal Water supply and drainage improvement were undertaken during the year:—

Construction
and Project
Works.

1. Haradwar Drainage Extension, Bhimgoda & Kharkhari Areas.
2. Haradwar Water Supply 5th Tube Well.
3. Dehra Dun Water Supply—Duplication of Bandal Main.
4. Kotdwara Drainage.
5. Drainage of Gandhi Nagar and Sohrab gate crossing in Meerut.
6. Meerut Infectious Diseases Hospital.
7. Drainage of Purwas in Meerut.
8. Lucknow Anti-Malarial Work G. H. Canal parallel sewer work.
9. Jhansi Water Supply Reorganization.
10. Allahabad Water Supply Reorganization Crude Water main, distribution, etc.
11. Mirzapur Water Supply Filtration Improvement.
12. Banaras Water Supply Improvement.
13. Allahabad Infectious Diseases Hospital.
14. Improvement to Chakra Tirth at Nimsar.
15. Electrification of Allahabad Drainage Pumping Station.
16. Jaunpur Water Supply—one lakh gallons tank.
17. Allahabad Mohatsimganj Pail Depot.
18. Robertsganj Water Supply.
19. Improvement to *Kutchha* cut at Lucknow G. H. Canal.
20. Lucknow Anti-Malarial and drainage works G. H. Canal lining maintenance.
21. Hill village water supply in Almora district.
22. Fatehpur Water supply Improvement.
23. Kosi Kalan Drainage.
24. Agra Water supply.
25. Agra Drainage.
26. Hathras Drainage.
27. Etawah Water Supply.
28. Bahraich Water Supply.
29. Infectious Diseases Hospital Water Supply (Kanpur).
30. Banda Water Supply.
31. Temporary Water Supply to Bahraich Syed Salar Fair.

Besides these construction works the following water supply and drainage works continued to be maintained:—

1. Water supply to S. A. C. Barracks at Moghul Sarai.
2. Gomti Weir at Lucknow.
3. G. H. Canal Anti-Malarial and drainage work at Lucknow.

4. Annual water supply & electric supply arrangements for the Magh Mela, Allahabad.

Some of the aforesaid works were undertaken at very short notice.

Projects of comprehensive drainage schemes for the towns of Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow were also taken up and were nearing completion. These and other projects, numbering as many as 34, were prepared for the local bodies. The total estimated cost of all of these amounted to Rs. 3.27 crores. The different local bodies were also supplied with 9 forecasts of cost amounting to Rs. 8.80 lakhs.

Supply of Material.

Applications from various local bodies for the supply of certain categories of controlled articles, such as spare parts, iron & steel, pipe fittings etc., were received and scrutinised for the purpose of certifying the essentiality of the demands.

Supply of Coal.

The supply position of coal during the year was fairly good. About 2,532 tons of coal were supplied and payments were made by the Municipal Boards direct.

Waterworks

No major break down occurred in the bigger waterworks but in the case of the smaller ones trouble was experienced at Gola Gokaran Nath, Orai & Ghazipur, and it was immediately removed. The supply of water was maintained satisfactorily, on the whole, throughout the Province.

Khan Bahadur P. S. Dustoor who was appointed as Consulting Mechanical Engineer, on a contract basis inspected the Almora, Haldwani, Mussoorie, and Naini Tal waterworks and gave suggestions for their improvements in his inspection reports.

The average daily supply of water in the year 1946-47 amounted to 67,097 million gallons for a population of 23,67,594. The revenue realized during the year from water supplies in the province amounted to Rs. 49.73 lakhs, against an expenditure of Rs. 47.34 lakhs upon maintenance and Rs. 3.48 lakhs on additions and alterations. There was, thus, a deficit of Rs. 1.09 lakhs involved in the supply of filtered water during the year 1946-47.

As a result of the general expansion of Health works in connection with post-war development, one extra division was opened at Agra and, in order to cope with the growing need for the provision of water supply and drainage facilities in all municipal towns, proposals for the creation of two more divisions were submitted for sanction to Government.

54. Electricity

Power Electricity.

The number of Electric Supply Undertakings in the Province,—which cater for the requirements of 112 electrified towns,—numbered 39. Of these, 8 were being run by local bodies, 29 by private companies,

and 2 namely, those at Kanpur and Azamgarh, were run by Government. The number of fatal accidents resulting from electric shock during the year was 20 as compared with 42 during 1946. A committee to explore the possibility of reducing these accidents to the minimum was appointed by Government and was expected to submit its recommendations shortly. The Electric Inspector to Government inspected 1,496 electric installations and executed works costing Rs. 1,74,477/5/9 during the year. There were 259 electrical contractors and 363 certified wiremen in the province.

The proportion between the supply and demand of electric energy in the Province remained about the same as in the previous year. The influx of refugees from Pakistan and the consequent efforts for their rehabilitation further contributed to the increase in demand which was far in excess of the available supply. The difficulty in the procurement of plant and electrical equipment necessitated the continuance, under the United Provinces Electricity (Temporary Powers of Control) Act, 1947, of the restrictions imposed under the Emergency Provisions (Continuance) Ordinance No. XX of 1946, issued by the Government of India.

Electricity.
Control.

55. Kanpur Electricity Supply Administration

In accordance with the declared policy of Government to nationalise the key industries, the Kanpur Electric Supply Undertaking, which had been under private ownership during the last 42 years, was taken over as from September 16, 1947, the date on which the initial term of the Licences granted to the Kanpur Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., expired. The original intention was that Government would own this Undertaking and leave the management, as a matter of convenience and for a short period, in the hands of Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd., who had been managing the Undertaking during all these years, but the negotiations fell through at the final stage. This necessitated the setting up at very short notice of an organisation by Government to manage this Undertaking and Mr. A. P. Watal, I.S.E., the then Chief Engineer (Development), Irrigation Branch, was asked to take over charge of the Undertaking on behalf of the Government. Mr. Watal, with the assistance of Mr. R. N. Mookerjee, Executive Engineer, who was posted as Officer on Special Duty, discharged the managerial duties from the time of taking over to the end of December 1947.

By the terms of an agreement with the Kanpur Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., a sum of rupees two crores was paid to the Corporation in two instalments as part payment towards the purchase price of the Undertaking and pending valuation of the assets the Undertaking was taken over by Government. The valuation work had still to commence,

Purchase.
Price.

Plant Capacity. The installed plant capacity of the Power Station at Kanpur was 64,500 kilowatts, but the maximum safe continuous output was 34,000 kilowatts only. Government placed an order for a further 15,000 K. W. set, with the necessary steam raising plant to increase the generating capacity of the Power Station, in order to meet the additional demand for power in the area. But the additional plant could not be expected, having regard to the then prevailing conditions, to be in commission after a period of three years or so.

Staff. All the staff, with the exception of a small number, which was working for the Kanpur Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., was taken over. Relations with labour were very satisfactory and the Undertaking functioned normally and satisfactorily throughout the year.

56. Thomson College of Engineering

Admission Examinations. In the Entrance examinations held in June 1947, 1,007 candidates came up for the Engineering classes and 663 for the Overseer and Draftsman class. On the result of the examinations, 67 students were admitted to the Engineering classes—36 in the Civil Engineering, 15 in the Electrical Engineering and 16 in the Mechanical Engineering classes—and 82 students to the Overseer and Draftsman class. Two Indian students of Burma, nominated by the Government of India, were also admitted to the Engineering class. For the first time in the history of the College, three women candidates came up for the Engineering class entrance examination but none of them qualified. Ten refugee students from the Sindh College were admitted as a special case in the 2nd year Overseer class and admission to the Engineering class of all refugee students coming from the N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi, was also sanctioned. For the Refugee Engineer students of the Punjab a separate camp college was opened by the East Punjab Government in the buildings of the Roorkee College from December 1947.

School of Military Engineering. The School of Military Engineering which had been occupying a large part of the College buildings shifted to Kirkee by the end of November 1947. Most of the buildings vacated by that school were thereafter used by the East Punjab College.

General. On account of the restoration of the Engineering class course from 2 to 3 years, no Engineer students passed the final examination in 1947. Practically all the Overseer class students who passed out in the year were posted for their practical training in the various departments of the Public Works Department, United Provinces.

The Building Research Unit, a subsidiary of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, was established at the College during the year,

In view of the increase in the number of students and the consequent demand for more accommodation, rebuilding of the Engineering students' club and mess was undertaken. The former was completed and the latter was expected to be ready by March 15, 1948.

A Bill to raise the College to the status of a University was passed by the Provincial Legislature in December 1947.

57. Government Printing and Stationery

The demand on the resources of Government Presses, Provincial Form Stores, Publication Branch and the Stationery Office kept increasing throughout the year. The strain was felt most by the first, particularly during the latter half of the year when Hindi was adopted as the State language of the province. The demand for printing Government publications in Hindi thus rose enormously without any corresponding increase in the mechanical resources of the Presses because of import difficulties. Consequently, the double shift system had to be started in the majority of sections of the Government Central Press, Allahabad, and assistance of private presses had to be requisitioned in an ever increasing measure. Immediate expansion of the Government Presses was, however, under contemplation and a scheme for their reorganisation was drawn up and was under the consideration of an expert.

General

The consumption of paper rose from 1,500 tons in 1946 to 2,500 tons in 1947 and forms which used to be printed in the past in editions of hundreds or thousands only had to be printed during the year in editions of thousands and lakhs.

Consumption of Paper.

There was no serious labour trouble in the Presses during the year but workers were continuously restive owing to delay in the publication of the reports of the Pay Committee and the Departmental Presses Enquiry Committee. The recommendations of the former were, however, implemented during the year but those of the latter were still under the consideration of Government.

Labour Conditions.

58. Economics and Statistics

A Provincial Economic Advisory Board was constituted with effect from January 1, 1947, consisting of eleven members including representatives of industries, labour, agriculture, cottage-industries and the universities. The main function of the Board was to advise Government on all economic and statistical matters referred to it from time to time.

Provincial Economic Advisory Board.

The collection and compilation of wholesale prices of agricultural and industrial commodities and of retail prices of articles of daily consumption continued as usual. Monthly reviews on the trend of prices were prepared and Cost of Living Indices of low-paid Government servants

Prices and Cost of living.

for nine important centres in the Province and reviews on their trend continued to be prepared. Index numbers to show the movement of agricultural wholesale prices vis-a-vis non-agricultural retail prices were also prepared. During the year, collection of the prices of fruits and vegetables was also commenced and preliminaries of a scheme for the collection of prices of livestock and their products were worked out.

U. P. Cotton
(Statistics)
Act, 1947.

An Act for conducting a census of cotton stocks on August 31 every year was enacted and brought into effect from December, 1947.

Industrial
Statistics.

Returns continued to be received under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 and the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945, which were put into operation in the United Provinces in 1946. The returns were, however, not wholly satisfactory in all respects and proposals for necessary amendments in the Act and the Rules so as to ensure their better working were examined.

Foreign
Scholarships

Three candidates were selected for advanced studies in economic and statistical subjects abroad. One of them went for studies to the United States of America and the other two to the United Kingdom.

Bulletins
and Publica-
tions.

A monthly Bulletin of Statistics was started in November, 1947 and was intended to give up-to-date statistics relating to the various Government activities. The Department also started a scheme under which departmental officers wrote bulletins on important selected subjects. Those written during the year were (1) Development of Agricultural Marketing in U. P. and (2) Vital Statistics in U. P.

The following publications were, moreover, brought out during the year:—(1) Rural Wages in U. P., (2) *Sanyukta prant Ke Dhaton Men Mazdoori*, (3) Some Facts About Our Life and Living (in English, and Hindi), (4) A Handbook of Statistical Information, and (5) *Hamare prant Ke Kuch Upyogi Ankre*.

Inquiries-
and Investi-
gations.

An investigation was initiated in the month of November seeking to obtain figures relating to the distribution of family expenditure in certain important professions in fifteen selected towns in the province. The investigation was the first of its kind taken up in the Province and was expected to yield very interesting data. Besides, possibilities for conducting a cost-of-cultivation inquiry in certain selected districts of the Province were explored and preliminary data were collected to start a Family Budget Inquiry amongst cottage industry workers in certain selected towns. At the instance of the Indian Cotton Committee, moreover, a Census of stocks of cotton held by the trade on August 31, 1947 was conducted by the departmental staff.

A new permanent post of Economic Adviser and Director of Statistics as Head of the Department of Economics and Statistics was created and filled with effect from April 1, 1947.

